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THE JAY TREATY.

[Read before "The Literary Society of Washington," February 29, 1896,
by Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.]

THIS day is the centenary of an event of no small importance in the history of our country, and it is fitting that we should at least note its passing.

On February 29, 1796, "A Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation" (popularly called the Jay Treaty), between the United States and Great Britain was proclaimed by President Washington.

Our commerce was suffering from British outrage, our sailors impressed, our boundaries disregarded, our people bitterly indignant and ready for any rash act. Washington, far too wise to rush the infant Republic into war, determined to try negotiation.

On the 16th of April, 1794, he nominated Chief Justice John Jay Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James. He was confirmed and commissioned on the 19th. The 19th of the following November the treaty was signed in the city of London by Lord Grenville representing Great Britain and John Jay representing the United States.

On the 3d day of March, 1795, the President notified the Senate to convene on the 8th of June, "to consider the state of the Nation." That body in executive session on the 17th ratified the treaty with but one addition, securing our commercial relations with the West Indies. This clause was called the "West India Article." A week later, on the 25th, the Senate sent the treaty to the President with the advice that he "should pursue without delay to further friendly negotiations with His Ma-

jesty." The President affixed his signature on the 15th of August.

On July the second the Jay Treaty was published in "Dunlap and Claypoole's *Daily American Advertiser*," Philadelphia. It proved to be a firebrand; the Nation was in a tumult; from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston came frantic appeals. Town meetings were held in minor cities, and everywhere there was a tornado of protest and abuse. There were columns of censure and tomes of defense. The treaty was dissected section by section until each of the thirty-nine articles seemed a hydra head. When the English press advocated the compact the jealous patriots became frenzied; they were not ready for friendship, they had not forgotten the injustice, the deadly struggle, the prison ships.

Mr. Jay anticipated the fight, saying, "I carried to Europe and brought back the fixed opinion that no treaty whatsoever with Great Britain would escape a partial but violent opposition."

Washington, in advance of his people, looked forward not backward, and as a natural reward received an avalanche of vituperation. In reply to a protest from the Selectmen of Boston he wrote this letter which was utilized as a circular:

Gentlemen: In every act of my administration I have sought the happiness of my fellow citizens. My system for the attainment of this object has uniformly been to overlook all personal, local, and partial considerations; to contemplate the United States as a great whole, to confide that sudden impressions, when erroneous, would yield to candid reflection, and to consult only the substantial and permanent interests of our country.

Nor have I departed from this line of conduct on the occasion which has produced your letter of the 13th instant. Without a predilection for my own judgment, I have weighed with attention that which has at any time been brought into view. But the Constitution is the guide I never can abandon. It has assigned to the President the power of making treaties, with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was doubtless supposed that these two branches of government would combine without passion, and with the best means of information, those facts and principles upon which the success of our foreign relations will always depend; that they ought not to substitute for their own convictions the opinion of others, or to seek truth through any channel save that of temperate and well-informed investigation.

Under this persuasion I have resolved on the manner of my executing

the duty before me. To the high responsibility attached to it I freely submit, and you, gentlemen, are at liberty to make these sentiments known as the ground of my procedure. Whilst I feel the most lively gratitude for the many instances of approbation from my country, I cannot otherwise deserve it than by obeying the dictates of my conscience.

With due respect I am, gentlemen, your obedient

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, July 28, 1795.

Ezekiel Price, Thomas Walley, William Boardman, Ebenezer Seaver, Thomas Crafts, Thomas Edwards, William Scollay and Jeff Putnam, Esquires, Selectmen of the Town of Boston.

This temperate reply was branded "a bald absurdity." One saint lamented, "We have been guilty of idolatry too long; punishment is pursuing us; it is high time we should have no other gods save the one God." They exclaimed, "Does the President fancy he is the Grand Lama?" An indignant patriot wrote, "The man who cheats his fellow citizens by false logic is a more detestable character than he who with a false key opens his neighbor's doors and ruffles him of his substance, inasmuch as liberty is more precious than wealth."

One strong argument of the opposition was that friendship with England was enmity to France, therefore base ingratitude. They forgot that it was monarchical France, and not the France yet reeling under the intoxication of revolution, that sent us the allied army. This France had condemned to the guillotine the noble men who fought for us—Chastellux, D'Estaing and others. Lafayette escaped by being in an Austrian prison. His wife was under sentence and only rescued through the diplomacy of Mrs. Monroe. The generous-hearted Rochambeau, who, with Robert Morris, made the advance on Yorktown possible, would also have been a victim had not a guard pushed him from the last death cart, saying, "Old man, you must wait until to-morrow."

Ratifications of the Jay Treaty (including the West India Article) were exchanged in London on October 28, 1795. On the 29th of February, 1796, twentieth year of our independence, this treaty was proclaimed by the President, and went into effect. On March the 1st the Senate was officially informed of this proclamation.

We must not neglect to recall the fact on this day occurred

also another important event. The President transmitted to the Senate the negotiations which had been conducted by our Envoy Extraordinary, Governor Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, with his Most Catholic Majesty of Spain.

Washington philosophically accepted the abuse heaped upon him. He said to a friend, "Mr. Paine's letter to me, printed in this city, is disseminated with great industry." Of William Corbett, alias Peter Porcupine, he wrote, "Making allowance for the asperity of an Englishman, for some of his strong and coarse expressions, and a want of official information of many facts, it is not a bad thing."

However, rancor subsided, envy died, and approval of the President's foreign policy became a national sentiment.

The years 1794-'95-'96 were crowded with events; grave questions were decided, important precedents established. These years witnessed the whiskey riots in Pennsylvania, resignation of Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, the Genet complications, the recall of our Minister to France, and the prolonged contest over the Jay Treaty. These trials gave our executive little rest, but they were educational, and the inspiration of that greatest utterance of Washington, "The farewell address to the people of the United States."

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON came of a long line of distinguished ancestors; indeed Prof. Howe, of the College of Heraldry, claims for him a direct descent from the Scandinavian god, Odin. Be this as it may, I will only take you back to the fifteenth century.

Readers of English history will remember that in the year 1538 King Henry VIII quarreled with the Pope of Rome because he would not grant him a divorce from his Queen Catherine. He, therefore, took forcible possession of all church property; the money and valuables stored in the religious houses he carted away, and the lands he distributed among his friends and followers. The Manor of Solgrave was the property of the Prior of St. Andrews, Northampton, and was presented by Henry VIII to Laurence Washington, lawyer and

mayor of Northampton, a man of power and influence. It is said that these church lands never turn out lucky for the grantee, anyhow, certain it is that the first heir, Robert, had come to terms with his son, Laurence, to cut off the entail and sell the estate, which sale was effected in 1616. Laurence Washington, the third in descent, then retired to Brington, where he died December 13, 1616, and was buried in Great Brington church, where there is a mural monument recording the same, having on it the stars and stripes on a shield. Robert, second son of the above Robert, also lies at Brington, and has a brass to his memory with the Washington shield in an excellent state of preservation.

The probable reason for Laurence going to Brington was to be near his kinsman, Lord Spencer, as the families had twice intermarried. The eldest son of this Laurence, William Washington, was knighted by James I and married Shirley Villiers, half sister of George Villiers, the all powerful Duke of Buckingham, favorite of Charles I. The next brother, John, was also knighted at New Market. After the civil war ended unfavorably to the King, whose cause he had espoused, John found it prudent to leave England and emigrated to Bridges Creek, America, and there established the American line, being in fact great-grandfather to the first President. John died at Bridges Creek. His will is dated 1675, so that he lived about twenty years in America. He was succeeded by Laurence (the same family Christian name running from beginning to end). He married Mildred Werner and died in 1697. Augustine, son of this Laurence, was twice married, first to Jane Butler, who died leaving three children, and secondly to Mary Ball, by whom he had six children.

The oldest son of this second marriage was George Washington, born February 22, 1732, and died 1799. He was sixth in descent from the first Laurence Washington, of Solgrave. He had the Solgrave arms in many ways about his person. There were two watch seals and a book mark; the design was emblazoned on the panels of his carriage; no item was omitted—the red bars, the five point stars and the raven issuant out of the ducal coronet, were all there.

Althrop House, the seat of the Spencers, has stood for cen-

turies under the same line of owners, the present Earl Spencer having been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and president of her Majesty's counsel. Brington is the parish church for Althrop and it is here that the Spencers and Washingtons lie buried. The Washington Manor is distant about a mile from Althrop and is now owned by the present Earl Spencer. Solgrave, the original seat of the Washingtons still bears evidence of its former greatness. The entrance hall is expansive and large and there are some figures in relief on the walls. Not many years ago the stars and stripes in stained glass adorned the windows, which fact is mentioned by Washington Irving. The entrance still exists as in olden time and is of stone, the front has an archway, and here is to be seen the oldest record in existence of the stars and stripes, for halfway up the archway are two shields, the left one is broken but the right is still perfect and has carved on it the same design as on the tombs in the church of Great Grington and Solgrave, the stars and stripes.

The Archaeological Society of England visited Brington church in September, 1878.* There was an account of the visit and an engraving of one of the brass plates and shields in the *London Graphic* newspaper, and after describing them it goes on to say: "In the red and white bars and the stars and stripes of his shield and the eagle issuant of his crest borne by General Washington, the framers of the Constitution got the idea of the stars and stripes and spread eagle of the national emblem." This is the opinion of the Archaeological Society of England, the highest authority in the world.

JULIA WASHINGTON FONTAINE,
Regent George Washington Chapter, D. A. R.

IN MEMORIAM—LONG AGO.

MARGARET J. CODD.

FOR the Revolution's fires
And our brave heroic sires,
Who traced in blood their footprints o'er the snow,
On the Day of Decoration,
Midst the glories of our Nation,
Let us twine a garland green for long ago.

*In Mr. Edward W. Tuffley's pamphlet on the "Origin of the Stars and Stripes."

Where the cannon balls did rattle
Midst the smoke and roar of battle,
Into the thickest of the fight they did go,
And their names shall live in story,
Theirs and ours shall be the glory,
As we sing the heroes brave of long ago.

From great Washington, who led,
To the lowliest heart which bled—
Of all, breathe loving memories, soft and low,
And the chorus full shall swell
From the Daughters, who love well
The land their fathers saved so long ago.

THE FREE QUAKERS.

WHILE we, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Philadelphia, are all proud of our patriotic and military ancestors, many of us have reason to acknowledge with pardonable satisfaction our descent from worthies less conspicuous but quite as important as our warlike great-grandfathers.

Among the early and reliable citizens of this vicinity a large number of quiet and unobtrusive people held positions of trust and influence, and helped by their industry to make our city what it was and is.

These people had fixed views which did not permit them to take personal part in any struggle for liberty, nor to bear arms in any cause, even though their well balanced intellects distinguished as readily between right and wrong, justice and injustice, as the more impulsive minds of their neighbors.

While many of the defenders of our country were offering their services, their money and their lives, to free the land from oppression, earnest and sincere sympathizers were ready with advice, financial help and everything excepting the aid that their principles would not allow them to give.

To us this may seem trifling and of little consequence compared with the deeds of self-sacrifice which we are all glad to recall as distinguishing our military ancestors, but it is never easy to stand up and defy social opinion, censure of friends, disapproval of those whose goodwill is valued. Men who did all and acted as their consciences dictated were not less

brave than those who, with all to encourage them, went to battle and exciting contest.

Many of the deeds of these quiet friends of the cause were conducted as secretly and silently as the working of the underground railway system of slavery days; but in some cases the enthusiasm of the aiders and abettors overbalanced their discretion and it became known among the "Society of Friends" that some of their number, until then considered as opposed to violence and bloodshed, were not only sympathizers, but practically supporters of the War of the Revolution.

Of course an example must be made of these misguided men, and they were summoned before the meeting, questioned, admonished, threatened, and finally excluded from all privileges of the society, which had protected them and their parents from the deceits of the world.

This exclusion was no empty ceremonial. It was as real to the men who suffered it as the ban of the church to the excommunicated in the Middle Ages and meant loss of position, social and religious. On both sides of the subject much might be said as the older members of the Society of Friends considered the calling together of the first Continental Congress treasonable to the Royalist cause, which had protected their rights and allowed them to live in peace. They thought themselves in the right when they disowned all members of the society who, in spite of orders given by their authority at yearly meeting, insisted on taking an active part in the war for freedom.

In spite of this many Quaker soldiers took part in the battle of Trenton, and their wives helped to care for the wounded on the battlefield.

The earliest cloth factory in the American Colonies, founded by Samuel Wetherill and Christopher Marshall, supplied cloth for the soldiers and saved Washington's army from disbanding at Valley Forge. The flags used by the army were made by a "Free Quaker woman," who was on this account disowned by the meeting of which she was a member. Many other services were openly rendered by Friends and it became imperative to make a public distinction between those who favored the cause of war and those who still supported the King.

Letters were sent from one branch of the society to the other

and it was finally decided that those who felt it their duty to help in every way the cause of independence would band together under the name of "Free Quakers," or, as they were sometimes mockingly called, "Fighting Quakers." These disowned Friends began to hold meetings in private houses in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and as far east as Massachusetts. In Philadelphia the first meeting numbered only eight persons; but the number steadily increased and subscriptions were made to pay for a new meetinghouse, which was finally completed in the year 1784 and still stands at the corner of Fifth and Arch streets. The marble tablet on the door bears the inscription, "In the Year of the Empire 8," and one of the Free Quakers who was asked why these words were used said, "I tell, Friend, it is because our country is destined to be the great empire over all the world." These advanced Quakers did not forget the needs of those who labored for them, for in the records of the society may be found the receipted bill for rum, lemons, and sugar used for refreshments for the workmen on the occasion of the finishing of the building. Many well-known names appear in the original list of Free Quakers, and Charles Wetherill in his "History of the Free Quakers," gives a most interesting account of their rise and successful existence.

The meetinghouse was used until about 1835, when the number of attendants became too few to keep up the services, and the building is still in the hands of trustees, who are the descendants of the original owners.

All this must be interesting to those whose ancestors were among the Free Quakers, and when I see in the list of early members of this society, the familiar names of my great-grandfather and his family, and realize that my own name, in the person of my grandmother "Mary Crawford," is among them, I have a near sympathy with these quiet but helpful defenders of the cause of American Independence.

Many of the Quakers who were revolutionary soldiers later on made acknowledgement to the society and were taken back into fellowship; many died, until the number finally dwindled to very few, and at last the distinct community was at an end. In reviving and recalling revolutionary memories they should not be forgotten as they were as characteristic and important

in the colonial struggle for liberty and freedom as any other body of people during their time.

Let us honor them as they deserve, for the Free Quakers sacrificed more and exercised stronger principles than they themselves realized.

MARY CRAWFORD EMERSON.

THE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

“ Patriots have toiled, and in their country’s cause
Bled nobly ; and their deeds, as they deserve,
Receive proud recompense.”

THE *raison d’être* of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is still, by the multitude, imperfectly understood, or we might better say, perfectly misunderstood. This strictly patriotic Society is relegated by an ill-instructed public to the opprobrious corner of the social attic devoted to the rubbishy aggregation of women’s clubs which are the chamber of horrors or, in some degree, the anathema of the disciples of hallowed domesticity—the gentle mothers and daughters of this nineteenth century—who desire no representation, or rights, other than those already enjoyed in a congenial home, in an environment of tender affection and serene joyfulness.

Since it is axiomatic that one grows by what one lives on, by studying patriotism, pure and simple, one becomes by a sort of mental assimilation necessarily patriotic. True patriotism consists in a just estimation of and a proper respect for the heroism of a brave, God-fearing ancestry who lost their best blood and earthly possessions to free this country from British rule and despotism ; and it is the duty of patriotic descendants to fitly memorialize such noble acts of sublime devotion to one’s country by instituting measures and celebrations to keep their memory unimpaired in the minds of present and future generations, and to inspire the offspring of heroic grandsires with due gratitude for the valor and self-sacrifice of the men and women of the American Revolution.

By considering patriotism as an abstraction, or as an ideal, its likeness, civism, is developed, which bears on its very face exalted admiration for acts of courage performed for the security of religious and national liberty. “ There is nothing

like the dogma to create the dream—there is nothing like dream to engender the future—utopia to-day, flesh and bones to-morrow;" and the fair dream of patriotic women, self-consecrated to the cause of nationalism, whose object is to rescue from oblivion the remembrance of valor achievements, sung and unsung, will create a glorious life for America's posterity. The dry bones of forgotten heroism, touched by the prophetic hopes and stupendous aims of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will stand up to confront and admonish the enervate loyalty of this wealth-worshiping land, and will, as a reanimated organism promote patriotism in its highest form and will engraft upon the tree of our beloved liberty the new growth of reverence for a national freehold wrested from tyrannic power, ours by inheritance, bequeathed through the shedding of precious blood.

Humanitarianism is universal benevolence extended, with sympathetic retrospection to the past, as well as with compassionating philanthropy to the present and to the future; and it is the manifest province of civic and social humanitarians to prevent the deplorable offence of neglect of such redemptive works of magnanimity as were performed by the heroes of '76. As it is incontrovertible that "the future is in the hands of the schoolmaster," the Daughters of the American Revolution hold in their magnetic grasp the key of *in futuro* nationalism, wherewith they will unlock and bring to light, by historical research, by commemorative anniversaries, and by the restoration of moldering shrines and recumbent tombs, the beauty and mystery of patriotism, which will indoctrinate an enduring attachment for one's country, and for the authors of its independence. The Daughters of the American Revolution are performing for this Nation's patriots what Old Mortality did for the gravestones of the Old World's martyrs, like him, for love, not for remuneration. They hope to bring "dead oblivion unto day," and to deepen, with the chisels of timely remembrance and thorough investigation, the half-defaced inscriptions which the Revolution engraved upon the lives and actions of its noble men and women; and "while renewing to the eyes of posterity the decaying zeal and suffering of their forefathers, and thereby trimming, as it were, the beacon light which is to warn future generations to defend"

their liberty even unto blood, they will teach all to bear in mind "what has been dree'd and done by the mighty men who stood in the gap" in the thrilling days of this land's contest for liberty. The youth of our America, thereby taught the vast significance of patriotism, will become lovers of home, honest promoters of true religion, and will respect, to the letter, the majesty of just laws, until, influenced by the principles of right living, they will rear a democracy upheld by a pure government, and will realize that genuine liberty means "obedience to the experienced." "*Mächtig ist der trieb des Vaterlands*" (Potent is the love for fatherland), and posterity, appreciating the courage, rectitude, and patience of a noble ancestry, the creators of this magnificent commonwealth, will strive to keep bright the reminiscent watch fires of 1776, and, animated by their celestial glow, will be inspired to conform their own lives, as much as may be, to those of their great progenitors.

It is the purpose of the Society also to develop æsthetic patriotism by reconstructing, aided by revolutionary collections, the domestic interiors, manners, customs and dress of colonial times, thus bringing to mind, through the medium of realistic pictures of the past, the comfort and elegance of homes voluntarily abnegated by our grandsires for the cause of independence.

It is impossible to think of our great-great-grandmothers without, in fancy, hearing the stately rustle of stiff brocade, or being conscious, with sweet reminiscence, of the olden time-honored fragrance of lavender and rosemary. The collections galore of antique furniture, articles of virtu, *bijouterie*, richly bound books, and silken costumes belonging to that "rough era of thought struggle," wherein our common ancestry lived and worked, are beautiful and instructive object lessons to teach us to respect the culture, refinement, and intelligence of those days. These collections comprise solid silver vessels engraved with family crests, grandfathers' portraits in powdered wigs, ruffled shirts, and flowing stocks, laces as finely spun as midsummer cobwebs, silk clock stockings and silver shoe buckles, with scrutoires in such profusion as to well bespeak the literary tendencies of our ancestors. There are pewter cups

and plates and tankards, delft dinner services, enormous punch bowls, flip tumblers and decanters, which prove sufficiently that our sires indulged in functions other than "Boston Tea Parties." Piles of yellowed time-redolent bed linen, marked from samplers, plead eloquently for the departed days of dainty housekeeping when bed *linen* was a verity, an everyday luxury, and not, as now, an almost conventional phrase. At Gunston Manor house, the ancestral home of George Mason, a solid ebony staircase leads solemnly up from a wide shadowy hall to bed chambers rich with hand carven cornices, and in many old colonial mansions there are mantels of exquisite workmanship. Men in those days wore their steel armor as though it were cloth. Every house was an armory, and boys learned to ride almost before they could talk. We had an ancestry remarkable for intelligence, industry and education, who entertained with the baronial hospitality of feudal ages.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are thus sowing the seeds of both national and aesthetic patriotism in good ground, we have reason to hope, for already some germs have sprouted, sprung up, blossomed, and borne precious fruit. Judging from the rapid strides which the work of the Society has made it would seem that the cause wears "seven-league boots," for the erstwhile desert of revolutionary knowledge and interest is beginning to "blossom as the rose."

The work of the Daughters is a book of many chapters, which reads to the initiated like a veritable romance, and its device should be the ancestral motto of George Washington himself: "*Exultus acta probat.*" Hand in hand and heart to heart the Daughters of the American Revolution strive for the legitimate rights, not of themselves, but of a beloved ancestry—the most honorable founders of our Republic and free institutions. May the lives of those whom the Daughters of the American Revolution delight to honor lead us to realize the truth of the immortal lines:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

MARY V. AGNEW,

Martha Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C.

THE CAPTURE OF POST VINCENNES BY GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

COULD it be permitted him, who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, to look down on the work of his hands ; could he see the country northwest of the Ohio, which, even at the period of his departure for another and a better world, was the abode, for the most part, of the son of the forest, how his heart would swell with joy at sight of the superstructure, which was the work, in part, of his own hands.

The citizens of one section will point you to the fields of Trenton and Princeton ; others the Brandywine. The Carolinian will tell you the battle of Eutaw was among the most sanguinary fought. The Virginian tells you of the siege of Yorktown. These feelings are natural and proper, and I should think little of that man's heart, whatever I might of his head, who did not feel and express them.

It is this attachment to our own State, to our own abiding place, to the land of our nativity, or our domicile, which forms one of the strongest links of that chain which binds us to our common country. There is, or should be, not only an attachment to our common country, and to the State which we live in, but a strong and abiding attachment to the very town in which we are located.

As to the early history of the town of Brushwood, or, as known in later days, Vincennes, clouds and darkness rest upon it. At what date it first became established as a military position it is almost impossible, at this late period, actually to determine. It is known that it was first settled by the French. We know that early in the eighteenth century a military post was at Vincennes and one at the mouth of the Wea, a short distance below the present site of the city of Lafayette.

In the summer of 1778 General George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle County, Virginia, led a memorable expedition against the French settlements about Kaskaskia and Post Vincennes. This expedition stands without a parallel in the early annals of the valley of the Mississippi.

It was on the 5th of February, 1779, that a Spartan band of one hundred and seventy men, headed by as gallant a leader as ever led men to battle, crossed the Kaskaskia River on their march to Vincennes. The incidents of this campaign, their perils, their sufferings, their constancy, their courage, their success, would be incredible were they not matters of history.

I cannot follow step by step this brave band through the wilderness from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. Day after day, without provisions, wading in ice and water to their waists and necks through the overflowed bottoms of the Wabash, benumbed with cold, the men composing Clark's troops at one time mutinied, refusing to march. All the persuasion of Clark had no effect on these half-starved and half-frozen soldiers. In one of the companies was a small boy who acted as drummer; in the same company was a sergeant standing six feet two inches in stocking feet, stout, athletic, and devoted to Clark. Finding that his eloquence had no effect on the men Clark mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the stalwart sergeant and gave orders to plunge into the half frozen water. The sergeant did so, the little drummer beating the charge from his lofty perch, while Clark, with sword in hand, followed, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward!" The men promptly obeyed, and, in spite of all obstacles, reached high land in safety.

It was on the 25th of February, 1779, at 10 a. m., that the British troops marched from and the Americans entered the fort of Vincennes, taken with the tact, skill, judgment, bravery, peril, and suffering, which I have tried to briefly describe. The British ensign was hauled down, and the American flag waved above its ramparts,

"That flag within whose folds are wrapped the treasures of our hearts,
Whenever its waving sheet is fanned by breezes of the land or sea."

The State of Indiana to-day honors the memory of General George Rogers Clark and has placed his bust in one of the four niches in the magnificent monument now being erected at Indianapolis in memory of the heroic dead of five wars.

SARAH BARTLETT LANCASTER.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

ON the 16th of December, 1773, Boston had a tea party. Truly an original affair and somewhat lacking in hospitality toward its English guests. No ordinary gathering this. Here were no richly gowned matrons clad in velvet and jewels; no beruffled and bewigged courtiers; no radiant damsels gay in flowered muslins, powder, and patches; no refreshments served by an eighteenth century Bostonian Sherry, unless the waiters of that date wore liveries of feathers and paint; nor were the guests received by smiling hostesses in splendid drawing-rooms. Few, indeed, are the resemblances between a swell, up-to-date "tea crush" of to-day and the tea served in a novel fashion in Boston Harbor that dark December night of 1773.

To be sure, it was a "crush" and a spill, and there were, for the preliminary exercises at least, invitations issued. I will give you a copy of one:

"To the Freemen of this and neighboring towns:

GENTLEMEN: You are desired to meet at Liberty Tree, this day at twelve o'clock noon, then and there to hear persons to whom tea, shipped by the East India Tea Co., is consigned, make a public resignation of their office as consignee, upon oath, and also swear that they will re-ship any tea that may be consigned to them, by *first* vessel sailing for London.

Boston, Nov. 1st, 1773,

O. C. SECRETARY."

Beneath this invitation was a hand pointing to the words: "Show us the man that *dare* take this down."

These unique cards were sent to all the prominent men in the country, and one was posted on the grand old Liberty Tree.

And what called forth this interesting invitation to this remarkable tea party, that covered not merely a few hours, but many weeks of intense excitement; that threw all Boston into a hubbub; that led merchants to resolve not to purchase any more tea; three hundred matrons to subscribe to an agreement not to drink another drop, or to brew another leaf, and the young ladies to follow their example by signing the following resolution:

"We, the daughters of those patriots who have appeared for the public interest do now, with pleasure, engage ourselves with them in denying ourselves the drinking of foreign tea?"

And why were the English so determined to force tea upon their American cousins? Did they fear their increasing power and think to dispose of them by means of the deadly tannic acid?

Were they already jealous of the wondrous attractions of the American maiden and hoped to induce their ducatless dukes to remain at home by reducing her to a state of tea drinking spinsterhood? We suspect this is not far from the truth, but historians tell a different story. They write of shrewd English politicians who feared the increasing power of the Colonies and attempted to force them to pay tribute to the English Crown, thereby increasing England's revenue. It was Lord Townshend who advocated the levying of taxes on the Colonies, requiring them to purchase of England only and pay for the privilege with an English tax.

"What," said our sturdy independent forefathers, "Pay duty to England when we ourselves are as truly English as if we had foot on English soil! Pay a six-pence tax to bring tea into England and then pay England three-pence for the privilege of drinking our tea in Boston! Rather will we never more allow a drop of the stuff to pass our lips!"

Lord North, the Prime Minister of England, said: "The tax is not much but we won't admit that we have no right to lay it; we have taken it off from nearly everything, but we will keep it on tea."

Bostonians and other Americans said: "The tax is not much, but we won't admit by paying it that England has any right to tax us."

The East India Tea Company was in despair. The market was glutted with tea refused by American merchants, hitherto large buyers. They appealed to Parliament, and Parliament wishing to help the company—the latter being in debt to England for a large amount—tried to hoodwink the Colonists—in other words, offered them a genuine bargain sale—by releasing the original tax of six pence from all tea sent to American

ports, but it still insisted on the three pence English tax. Luckily it was the men who were offered this "great reduction in prices," probably women would never have had the strength of mind to resist. Far from being appeased by this condescending concession from the British Parliament, the angry Colonists were more indignant than ever. Stormy meetings were held at the Liberty Tree, in Faneuil Hall, and in "Old South." Meantime three ships, loaded with the much discussed article, had arrived in Boston Harbor, but not a pound of tea was allowed to land. A guard was placed preventing the unloading of the cargo and the people demanded its return to England. The collector of the port refused clearance papers for the Dartmouth, the principal tea ship.

Early in the morning, on December 16, the people assembled in "Old South" to hear the report of Mr. Rotch, the principal owner of the Dartmouth. He was told to go to Governor Hutchinson for his clearance papers, but the Governor had discreetly retired to his country place. Mr. Rotch went in search of him.

Meanwhile, speeches were delivered and the excitement kept at white heat. The sunset hour arrived and still no news. At length the chairman put the question whether the tea should be allowed to land. A thunderous "No!" was the response.

At a quarter after six Rotch returned. He felt his way to the platform, through the cold, dark, and for the moment silent hall, and there announced that the Governor had refused to allow the ships to leave the harbor. It was then that Samuel Adams rose and said: "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country." At that instant war-whoops and shouts were heard outside. The meeting broke up precipitately, all rushing for the doors, there to behold with astonished eyes forty or fifty Indians hurrying toward Griffin's wharf. They were quickly reënforced by large crowds of people, and soon were heard shouts of laughter; a mysterious tearing open of boxes, and then—splash! splash! and all that hateful cargo was tossed into the briny deep.

If McGinty had only been in those waters at that time what a tea party he might have given! The question was settled, *that tea would never land on American soil!*

One economical man thought to lay in a store for the winter and slyly filled his pockets, but quick witted Irishman that he was—I take it for granted he was Irish, his name being Captain O'Connor, of Charlestown—he was discovered by a more patriotic worker, and in the tussle that followed lost his coat tails. These coat tails had the honor of ornamenting the whipping post at Charlestown the next day. The disguised Indians had great fun that night and the people were satisfied, but we must not "expect to dance without paying the fiddler"—Boston suffered for many a long day thereafter. As a punishment the port bill was enacted, whereby Boston harbor was closed to all ships after June 18. This was severe treatment for the leading seaport of the country at that time, but no one cared to recall the action; no one would pay for the tea, and all the Colonies and all the surrounding towns rallied to the support of Boston, whose pluck Emerson has commemorated in the following verses :

" Bad news from George on the English throne,
' You are thriving well,' said he ;
' Now by these presents be it known
 You shall pay us a tax on tea ;
' Tis very small—no load at all,
 Honor enough that we send the call.'

" ' Not so,' said Boston ; good my lord,
 We pay your governors here,
Abundant for their bed and board,
 Six thousand pounds a year.
(Your highness knows our homely word)
 ' Millions for self government,
But for tribute never a cent.'

" The cargo came ; and who could blame
 If Indians seized the tea,
And chest by chest, let down the same
 Into the laughing sea ?
For what avail the plow or sail,
 Or land or life, if freedom fail ?"

KATHARINE LEWIS SPENCER.

KOSCIUSKO.

[Read before Wautauga Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee, January 22, 1896.]

KOSCIUSKO was indeed one of the "*Majestic men whose deeds have dazzled faith.*"

Thaddeus Kosciusko, "the Polish patriot," was born near Novogrudek, Lithuania, Poland, February 12, 1746, and died in Solothurn, Switzerland, October 15, 1817. He was descended from a noble Lithuanian family. His military predilections caused him to be sent to the military academy at Warsaw; his progress and evident genius there exhibited secured for him a higher course at the military school at Versailles—at the expense of the state. On his return to Poland he rose to the rank of captain, but an unrequited passion for the daughter of the Marquis of Lithuania, induced him to leave his country and cast his lot with the struggling patriots in America. Appleton says, "the number of foreign auxiliary officers had become so great that Washington had complained to Congress that he could not employ many of them owing to their ignorance of English. Kosciusko, however, brought with him letters of recommendation from Benjamin Franklin to Washington, who inquired what he could do, 'I came as a volunteer to fight for American independence,' answered Kosciusko. 'What can you do?' again asked Washington. 'Try me,' was the reply." He was granted a commission as a colonel of engineers October 18, 1776, and repaired to his post with the troops under General Gates, who described him as "an able engineer and one of the neatest draughtsmen he ever saw." He planned the encampment on Bemis Heights, near Saratoga, from which coign of vantage Burgoyne found it impossible to dislodge the American forces. He also planned the works at West Point and became one of the adjutants of Washington, under whom he served with marked distinction. He aided General Nathanael Greene in the unsuccessful siege of Ninety Six, receiving for his services the public thanks of Congress, a pension for life, and the brevet of brigadier general October 13, 1783. He was also awarded the badge of the Cincinnati. He returned to Poland and lived in seclusion till her armies were re-

organized in 1789 when he was made a major general and fought gallantly in defense of the constitution under Prince Poniatowski against the Russians at Zielence, Dubienka, and other bloody fields. At Dubienka with a force of four thousand men he kept at bay fifteen thousand Russians and finally made his retreat without great loss. In Poland's second effort for freedom he was made dictator and general-in-chief. At Cracow he issued his celebrated manifesto against Russia, and with his hastily gathered forces fought and won the battle of Raclawici, although armed mostly with scythes. When Prussia and Austria united with Russia to crush him, disaster and defeat were inevitable. He was routed, wounded and made prisoner at Maciejowice, (pronounced *Mät-se-ä-you-wees*), October 10, 1794, and consigned to a dungeon in St. Petersburg.

This tragic climax is crystalized in Campbell's sublime apostrophe to the Polish patriots massacred at the bridge of Prague. Most of us are familiar with this beautiful tribute to valor in his "Pleasures of Hope;" also in "Lines to Poland." Kosciusko's confinement was vigorously observed for two years, till Catherine's death, when the Emperor Paul gave him his freedom, and with many marks of esteem offered him his own sword. "I have no need of a sword," said Kosciusko. "I have no country to defend."

Poland as a nation had been wiped from the earth; her dismemberment was complete. No sooner had he crossed the Russian frontier than he sent back to the Czar every mark of Russian favor. Subsequently his countrymen in the French army of Italy presented him with the sword of John Sobieski, that celebrated Polish patriot, warrior, and king—John III. In 1797 he revisited the United States, where he was received with great honor and distinction, and Congress made a grant of land in his favor. Returning to France, Napoleon desired to make use of him when about to invade Poland, but he refused, being under parole to Russia.

One more incident: When the allies approached Paris in 1814, Kosciusko observed a Polish regiment committing acts of pillage. Rushing forward he rebuked the officers for their conduct. "Who is he who dares to speak thus?" they exclaimed. He replied simply, "I am Kosciusko." The effect

of his name upon the soldiers was electric. Throwing down their arms they prostrated themselves at his feet and supplicated pardon. In 1816 he went to live in Solothurn, Switzerland, from whence he sent a deed of manumission to all his Polish serfs. His death was caused by a fall from his horse over a precipice. His remains were removed by the Emperor Alexander to the cathedral in Cracow, where they repose by the side of Poniatowski and Sobieski. Near Cracow there is a mound of earth one hundred and fifty feet high which was raised to his memory by the people, earth being brought from every great battlefield of Poland. A monument of white marble was erected to his memory at West Point by the United States military cadet corps of 1828 at a cost five thousand dollars.

JEAN ROBERTSON ANDERSON.



WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

KESKESKICK CHAPTER CELEBRATES WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, 1896.

THIS Chapter, located upon the banks of the noble Hudson, upon ground, other than which none is more historic or full of interest, celebrated Washington's birthday, 1896, by a reception in the council chamber of Old Manor Hall, Yonkers, New York. This building is one of the most unique and beautiful relics of old colonial times. The larger part of the building was erected in 1682. It contains brick that was brought from Holland. One of the fireplaces is lined with scriptural tiles made in Holland. It was the home of Frederick Phillipse and his daughter Mary Phillipse, to whom it was said Washington once paid his respects, and it is intimated that she refused his hand. The two hundredth anniversary of the erection of this building was celebrated in 1882 with great pomp and ceremony. The old historic warship, the "Kearsage," since wrecked in the Caribbean Sea, was sent by the United States Government to participate in that celebration, and the same guns that from her deck ended the career of the Alabama fired salutes over the waters and the hills beside the Hudson that echoed back and forth between Yonkers and the Palisades. The patriotic citizens of Yonkers love the Old Manor House and have fought a good fight to preserve it from destruction and from desecration. All the patriotic and historical organizations of the little city joined in the battle, and none more effectually than Keskeskick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and now by an act of the Legislature of the State the old historical spot and relic is effectually defended, it being unlawful now to build on the plot or to alter the old building.

It was in this place that Keskeskick Chapter planned and

held its reception on the birthday of the Father of his Country. Here were gathered representatives of the first families of Yonkers, and members of every patriotic and historical society of the country resident in that city. There were represented the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of Cincinnati, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of War of 1812, the Order of Loyal Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Keskeskick had planned that the reception should be presided over by General Thomas Ewing, one of the most distinguished citizens of Yonkers, but alas he was called to his reward before that day of celebration came, and Miss Prime, the Regent of the Chapter, was compelled to do the honors herself. One of the most pleasing and touching instances of the occasion was the reproduction of the last patriotic address of the lamented General Ewing. They were words which he had spoken at a meeting of the members of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and after his death the notes from which he prepared the address were discovered among his papers, and by his family were entrusted to his friend, Ralph E. Prime, Esq., also one of the Sons of the American Revolution, with full permission to use the same, and the reception closed with the reading of those words by Mr. Prime, and they have been furnished to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE as a part of the story of the reception by Keskeskick Chapter.

The noble words of General Ewing will be read with interest by every one, and his tribute to the character of Washington cannot fail to excite patriotic emotion. His subject was, "Washington's Farewell to His Staff," and these were the words :

I looked this afternoon from my office window over Broad street and down the glorious bay with its waves rolling and flashing in living silver, and called to mind that heroic scene enacted in the street below on the 25th of November, 1783. On that day Sir Guy Carleton withdrew the British garrison to their ships in the harbor, while Washington, escorted by General Knox and his veterans from West Point, and by Governor Clinton with a procession of legislators and State officials, and

by the Westchester County cavalry and troops of civilians, rode horseback down the Kingsbridge and Bloomingdale roads and the Bowery amid tumultuous and joyful acclamations of the people. The Bowery was the splendid boulevard of that day. They did not say such things and do such things there then as now. It was evacuation day. On that day the British surrendered all their posts in New York. A patriotic girl thus described the scene in a letter which is still extant: "We had been accustomed to military display in all the finery of garrison life. The troops that marched out were equipped as for show, and with their scarlet uniforms and burnished arms made a brilliant display. The troops that marched in were ill-clad and weather-beaten, and made a forlorn appearance, but they were our troops. As I looked on them and thought of all they had done and suffered for us, my heart and my eyes were full, and I admired and glorified in them the more because they were weather-beaten and forlorn."

The evacuation did not go off altogether smoothly or gracefully. When the British lowered their colors at the fort on the battery, they greased the garrison flag pole and took away the guy ropes so that when the American flag was about to be run up and a sailor boy was sent to fasten the ropes to the top of the staff, he could not climb the pole. He ran to Goelet's hardware store on Hanover Square and filled his pockets with hammer, nails and cleats, and tied the halyards about his waist. He then climbed to the top nailing cleats on the pole to secure his footing, and fastened the halyards and the flag was then run up amid thunders of cannon which greeted the British as they shoved off to their ships in the harbor.

A patriotic merchant on Chambers street had run up the American flag early in the morning. The British Provost Marshal Cunningham ordered the flag hauled down, saying that it was a British garrison until 12 o'clock. The merchant's wife declared the flag should not be lowered, whereupon the provost marshal rudely seized the ropes to drag it down, when the woman attacked him with her broom, and raised such a cloud of dust from his powdered wig that he retreated and left the flag afloat.

Washington set out on his march that day for Annapolis to

resign the command of the army to the Continental Congress there assembled. Numbers of veterans, officers, and enlisted men, gathered at Fraunce's Tavern, on Broad street, to bid him a loving farewell. At this tavern Washington had made his headquarters seven years before when he drove the British from Manhattan Island. The tavern still stands and does business under the old name at the corner of Broad and Pearl streets. Its well preserved and spacious dining-room is hung with prints and engravings of the heroes who assembled there on that 5th day of November, 1783. The old hostelry looks as though it might continue to do business as Fraunce's Tavern another hundred years. May the venerable and venerated relic live on amid the shocks of time and trade for a thousand years to come.

General Washington rode to the hotel and bade farewell to his beloved friends and companions assembled in the spacious and cleanly dining-room. He could make no speech. He drank a toast to them and only said, "With a heart full of love and gratitude I take my leave of you, most devoutly wishing that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." He then added, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand." General Knox warmly embraced him, then Governor Clinton, Alexander Hamilton, Baron Steuben, and all the officers and men assembled. He then proceeded afoot to Whitehall Ferry, where he entered a barge provided to take him to Paulus Hook, whence to start on his journey to Annapolis. As the barge shoved out he took off his hat to his followers, waving a silent adieu. The farewell was returned as silently, and then all his comrades mournfully left the shore.

Washington stopped a few days at Philadelphia and adjusted his personal accounts with the Comptroller of the Treasury from the beginning of the war to December, 1783. You all recollect how, when he was made commander-in-chief of the army, he stipulated that he would receive no salary. His actual expenditures for the public service only were to be reimbursed. He threw out of his account every item of which he had not an exact statement of date and amount, and received an aggregate of about \$72,000, which was far less than

his total expenditures in the public service from the beginning to the end of the war.

His journey from New York to Annapolis was greeted with addresses and receptions of Legislatures, colleges, schools, and citizens. At Annapolis Congress received him with every demonstration of admiration and love when he formally resigned his position as commander-in-chief of the army and passed on to his longed-for rest at Mount Vernon.

When one attempts to compare the origin, establishment, and growth of this Republic with those of other nations, he is baffled by a dissimilarity so complete as to stop all critical comparison. The American Republic has no parallel. It is unique. It is a new birth of the ages and fills us with hope and wonder by its prophecy of boundless influence on the destinies of mankind.

As is the Republic among nations, so is Washington among men—without ancient or modern type. Naught but himself can be his parallel. He excites the awe and admiration which the Republic itself excites, the awe which a lone majestic mountain inspires with no object to compare or contrast it, the awe which the sun in mid-heaven fills us with, because of its unapproachable splendor and majesty.

Like all men chosen by the Almighty to accomplish a great and beneficent purpose for mankind, Washington was unselfish, dignified, and simple. Ever conscious of his mission, he could not be otherwise. Simplicity is the special characteristic of a great man chosen for great purposes. This mark of nobility Washington had above all other men in American history.

To cultivate the veneration and study of the Republic and of its founders is the chief aim of these societies, and where can such study be so well prosecuted as here in New York, in the center of the scenes where the Republic was born and the immortal fame of Washington arose.

Patriotic Americans can have no higher or better work to do than in preserving the memorials of our glorious struggle for liberty and in grouping about them the heroes of the deeds which made them immortal. Our Republic, I firmly believe, was given by the Almighty to perpetuate and extend liberty,

equality, and fraternity among us and among all mankind. Every deed of our patriotic armies, every act of their great, simple-hearted, divinely-directed leader, has tended to the appointed end. While this city of New York is a great focus of selfish pursuits, which absorb our energies and withdraw us from higher aims, yet recollect that we have all around us scenes of the noblest sacrifices and achievements of our forefathers. Let us seek inspiration from these monuments of heroism, and let us preserve and hand them down for the inspiration of our children and our children's children to the last syllable of recorded time.

CLINTON CHAPTER.

THE Clinton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held the second meeting of the year on March 12, at the home of Mrs. Artemus Lamb, thirty-eight members responding to roll call.

Following the reading of the records of the previous meeting by the Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Clark Wilcox, the members listened with much pleasure to the very interesting reports given by the delegates who had recently returned from the Fifth Continental Congress convened at Washington.

The Regent, Mrs. F. W. Mahin, dealt chiefly with the business transactions of the convention. She finished her remarks by assuring us the newspaper accounts of the proceedings should not only be taken "*cum grano salis*," but really should be classed under the head of "*pure fiction*," so grossly exaggerated had been some of the statements.

Perhaps no incidents given by Mrs. Mahin aroused more latent enthusiasm, than, first, the statement of the Vice President General, that with the exception of Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, and Nevada, every State and Territory in our great Commonwealth had now its organized Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution, "all of which had been brought about by the untiring efforts of individual members;" and secondly, the patriotic spirit manifested by those members who were loyal to the American flag, and vigorously objected to any change in the arrangement of the field. Mentally we

joined with Mrs. Ballinger in her "protest against any change, except to add stars."

At this time when all the cry is for something old, and the attics and cedar chests of our ancestors are being ransacked for colonial relics it would seem to be a very inopportune time to change that old flag which, floating so proudly and defiantly over the ramparts in the early light of dawn, was the inspiration that gave to us "Our National Song."

"We are here to preserve history, and if we change everything there will be no history to preserve."

Another delegate, Mrs. Charles F. Custis, reported the social features of the occasion.

It was impossible, we were told, to accept all the invitations extended, but those which were attended were reported as being very delightful. Particular mention was made of the afternoon reception, given by the New York Chapter at the Arlington. The evening reception, by the Philadelphia Chapter at the Shoreham. The "Tea" given at the Elsemere by Mrs. Keim, and the reception given by Mrs. John W. Foster at her home, which was so rich in its objects of virtu and souvenirs from foreign fields.

A piano solo, rendered most effectively by Miss Anna Van Kuran, filled in the interim between the delightful present and those dark, sad days of the Revolution, to which our attention was now called.

"Not among graves, but letters, old and dim
Yellow and precious, rare, we touched the past,
Reverent and prayerful, as we chant the hymn
Among the aisles, where saints their shadows cast."

These letters were written from the prisons and prison-ships of the Revolution during the month of April, 1782.

The writer, Captain Stephen Buckland, was of East Hartford, Connecticut, and commanded a privateer. He was, however, taken prisoner and with his officers and crew confined in the "Old Jersey."

The first letter was written "On board the prison-ship, New York, April 9, 1782," and was addressed to his wife, telling her of their misfortunes, and the hope that before long they will all be patroled, etc.

The second was sent to relatives and other friends, giving some of the details of their capture "by the brig *Perseverance*, Roes commander. One man was drowned by the overturning of a boat, and several others narrowly escaped," and asks that some effort be made to get them paroled. In a postscript to a letter dated April 22, 1782, he said, "Esq. Leggard was on board yesterday and informs us that there will be no exchange for *privateersmen*, that he had got liberty to take twenty prisoners only that were taken in *merchantmen*. Our situation is truly distressing, especially our people, for they were stripped of everything, even to the buckles out of their shoes and buttons out of their shirts, hats, coats, and jackets. Many of them have got the small-pox and must all take it that haven't had it, and not a farthing of money. You would do well to inform their friends that if they are inclined to send them any relief they may, if an opportunity presents. There are on board this ship about seven hundred prisoners, and increasing almost every day. You can easily guess what a life we must live and hot weather coming on. If you can think of any way by which you can get us out, should be very glad. For my part, I can't think of any at present 'but to make the best of a bad job.'" The reader said that, "As soon as possible after receiving these letters one of the persons addressed, Mr. Aaron Olmstead, visited the Jersey prison-ship, under a flag, to ascertain what could be done to relieve or mitigate the sufferings of his relatives. But he found that death had anticipated his errand of mercy, Captain Buckland had died on the 7th of May, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, and his brother, Ezekiel Buckland, had died about the same time, aged twenty-six."

Captain Buckland was grandfather to Major General Ralph P. Buckland, of our late war, and these letters were read to us by his great-great-granddaughter, Miss Lilian Budington Forde.

The contrast between the luxury of the present and the dire necessities of the past awakened not only a feeling of sadness, but also the conviction that none too soon had been formed these societies which shall preserve to us and to coming generations the names of those brave men who endured perils on sea and land, who faced death by sword, famine, and pestilence

in order that to us should be made possible this glorious Republic. We adjourned to meet on July the 4th at Highland Park, the home of our very worthy Regent.

The plans for future meetings have not as yet been perfected, but it is earnestly desired that during the fall drawing-room meetings shall be held fortnightly, to be addressed by Prof. Sheppardson, of the University of Chicago, on the subject of colonial history. If these arrangements can be successfully carried out this already strong Chapter will be stimulated to still further interest in the past of our country.

IDA WHALEN ARMSTRONG, *Historian.*

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[A paper read before the St. Louis Chapter February 29 by Mrs. Henry W. Eliot.]

THE first and most essential thing to know regarding any organization is the object or purpose for which it was created. The kindred societies of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have one and the same object which they should work together on the same lines to accomplish. This object, we are told, is threefold: To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge; and lastly to cherish the institutions of American freedom, to foster patriotism, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

In these days of great events, of great discoveries, of great inventions, when the soundless messages that flash over mountain and valley, or across the illimitable wastes of ocean, bring into instant communication all races of men, the thought, the emotion of the hour, seem all sufficient and engrossing, as much as the mind or heart can hold. Yet the silent past when integrated has a lesson which the fretful present cannot afford to ignore. It is well for us who enjoy a heritage richer than any other nation has yet possessed to remember that it represents the heroism, the valor of an ancestry who deemed no sacrifice too great for the foundation of a free republic. Has

it ever been rivalled, the bravery of the farmers, who, leaving the ploughshare in the furrow, in homely garb marched side by side, townsman, friend, brother, to meet the disciplined troops that far outnumbered them, and fire the "shot heard round the world," the death knell of tyranny and usurpation. How they sprang to the fore, these men of simple tastes and quiet lives, ready to die for liberty and cement with their blood the stones of the new edifice of the Republic. This spirit still lives in their descendants, and when England again stretches forth her hand to possess herself unrighteously of American soil, if only a swamp in Venezuela, feuds and parties are for the moment forgotten and a note of warning rings from shore to shore.

Is this ancestry of ours to be forgotten? Originally it represented the noblest of England's sons and daughters, who, finding it impossible to satisfy their conscience and their king, reverencing conscience more than a king, sought freedom and refuge in a wilderness untrodden save by the treacherous savage. Read "Hoyt's Indian Wars," and learn the horrors that encompassed these sturdy pioneers. One of my own ancestors was massacred in sight of his family. Another with his entire company, marching to the relief of a town, was surprised and killed at Northfield. Not a man escaped the Indians who were lurking in ambush, and the hill to which the little band retreated to make a last defense still bears this captain's name. Here the next day were found the tortured and mutilated bodies of colonial soldiers, slain to a man. Are such things to be forgotten? "No," say the Daughters of the American Revolution. "We will mark and protect historic spots; we will see to it that hitherto neglected documents and relics are preserved; we will encourage research." All this is being done. A few years ago, riding from Lexington to Concord, I noted many places along the road where tableted in the stone walls, which everywhere follow the road, were inscriptions commemorative of incidents that helped make famous the 19th of April, '75. When a child an uncle of my mother had shown me a powder horn through which a bullet had sped. This horn had belonged to an uncle of this same Mr. Hayward, who on the fateful 19th of April responded to the call to arms. He

turned for a moment from the dusty road over which he was marching to quench his thirst at a well in the yard of a farmhouse. Ere he lifted the water to his lips, a British soldier approaching along the same road leveled his gun at this patriot, saying, "You're a dead man!" "You're another," exclaimed young Hayward. Both fired at the same moment, and both fell mortally wounded. The old powder horn, useless to protect, still shows where the bullet entered the body of the young minute man.

That summer day, considerably over a century later, as we passed one of the many old houses along the Concord road and noticed the lettering on a large stone in the wall, we drew near enough to read the inscription, and what was our surprise to learn that there the young farmer and the British soldier had taken their last fatal aim. In the yard stood the old well, for a draught of whose cool water so rich a price had been paid.

Since the institution of the patriotic societies what renewed interest there has been in all that relates to the past history of our country. In looking up and completing his own family records each member is collecting data for the future historian. I find in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE many interesting historical incidents treasured in family archives and now for the first time made public. Pursued thus along individual lines American history seems more real, more vivid than ever before, and from the contemplation of the past we draw renewed hope for the future.

That the Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution are succeeding in their object of promoting the celebration of patriotic anniversaries this last year has shown, for Washington's birthday has been more widely noticed and honored than for some time past. It is not only the man whom we honor, but his name more than any other one name symbolizes the birth of a republic, the first government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Liberty, safety, peace, and security! We show our gratitude for these when we honor Washington's birthday.

The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is not limited to the recall of the past. If we do not accept the

words of Longfellow, "Let the dead past bury its dead," we are very willing to "act in the living present," and what better can an organization like ours do than to "promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." The safeguard of a republic lies not in its armies and navy, but in the intelligence, the character of its people. Our public schools are the best citadel of defense against misgovernment and abuse. If the women of the Revolution shared its hardships and dangers we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, ought to assist in guarding and preserving the liberty they secured, by lending our aid toward the enlightenment of the people. The children of the Commonwealth should especially claim our attention. As women guard the hearthstone of the home, so also belongs to them the hearthstone of the Republic, where its children should be warmed and comforted.

A committee from our Chapter here in St. Louis has been recently formed whose object it is to place patriotic pictures in the public schools, the first of these to be a portrait of the Father of his Country. It is to be hoped that we may be able to do still more in this direction by using our influence in favor of instruction in American history as early as possible in the public school curriculum, since the majority of pupils leave school at an early age. Nor should we urge the teaching of history alone, a knowledge of the principles underlying our Constitution, and of that instrument itself, might be imparted to quite young children. Let them be taught what it means to be citizens of the United States, the duties and responsibilities. I would suggest that our committee inform themselves as to how much and what is accomplished in this direction in the public schools of St. Louis and other cities, since this is in the line of our legitimate work.

The time has come when women must take an active interest not only in our schools, but in all our institutions. As a class women have more leisure than men to devote to education, to philanthropy, to reform. We do not ask to see women in the halls of legislation, but their influence may be felt there. Let them work with men, giving and taking inspiration and courage, striving toward the realization of the highest social and political ideals. Republics in the past have been born, have

prospered, and perished. We believe with Washington and Lincoln in the ruling hand that guides our destiny. This Republic will live so long as it is in the path of progress. It is as fatal for a nation as for an individual to remain stationary, to retrograde. The destiny of the Nation is not alone in the hands of men. Now, as in the past, women must share the burden, as patriotic in times of peace as when a hostile army trod our shores. And we, Daughters of the American Revolution, when we have proved our pedigree, must show ourselves worthy of it, else it is but an empty adornment that were better hid. I will quote the words of an own great-grandfather, who, after having served through all the perils of the Revolutionary War, declared some years after its close "that it was fully as arduous to labor for one's country in town and State in time of peace as in the army during the war." Whether there be peace or war there are in the future great possibilities of good for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

RHODE ISLAND'S SECOND STATE CONFERENCE.

IN response to the invitation issued by the Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the members of the six Chapters of Rhode Island assembled in the Trocadero parlors (Providence) on February 7 for the State Conference. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. William Grosvenor, the Regent of the Gaspee Chapter, and the minutes of the last Conference read by the Secretary, Miss Anna W. Stockbridge. The minutes were accepted, and upon motion of Mrs. Richard J. Barker Miss Stockbridge was unanimously elected Secretary of the Second State Conference. After an address of welcome by Mrs. Grosvenor, the State Regent, Miss Mary Anne Greene, was presented and after a few remarks called for the reports of the different Chapters. The Historian of the Bristol Chapter, Miss C. Maria Shepard, being unable to be present, her report was read by Miss Anna B. Manchester, Secretary. The Gaspee Historian, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, followed with the report of the Gaspee Chapter. Pawtucket was responded to by Mrs. Beede, Secretary; Woonsocket by Mrs. J. H. Rickard, Historian; the General Nathanael Greene, of East Greenwich,

by the Historian, Miss Bowen, and the Narragansett, Kingston, by Miss Florence Lane, Secretary, the last two Chapters having received their charters since the last conference. Miss Greene then made her report for the year, showing the growth of the Chapters and the work accomplished during the year. Miss Amelia S. Knight, Vice President of the Children of the American Revolution, presented her report, showing the interest in the Society and giving the number of Chapters and the names of the State Promoters. Mention was made of the Commodore Silas Talbot Chapter, organized in the old Gaspee rooms, where a few years ago Mrs. William R. Talbot and Mrs. William Ames, Honorary Regents, organized the Gaspee Chapter. Miss Greene, State Regent, spoke of the feasibility of having a State organization. The formation of such an organization was moved by Miss Doyle and seconded by Mrs. Barker. It was unanimously carried. Miss Doyle moved that the State Advisory Board appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, seconded by Mrs. Chace. Unanimously carried. Miss Julia Lippitt Mauran, Treasurer of the Gaspee Chapter, made a motion that each Chapter treasury be taxed at fifteen per capita for the ensuing year, beginning February 22, to meet the expenses of the State organization. Miss Doyle moved that the vote be taken at once. Voted unanimously. The State Regent then appointed the six Chapter Regents as members of the Advisory Board.

The announcement of the reëlection of the State Regent, Miss Greene, was then made by Mrs. Barker, chairman of the delegates. Miss Greene acknowledged the honor with thanks, and the Conference then adjourned.

ELIZA H. L. BARKER,
Historian of Gaspee Chapter.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE WYOMING
VALLEY CHAPTER.

THE Historical Society building was well filled with an audience assembled to witness the demonstration in honor of the battle of Lexington, the opening engagement of the Revolutionary War. The room was prettily decorated with flags and a Pennsylvania coat of arms flag hung from the ceiling.

The exercises opened with the singing of America by the audience accompanied by Oppenheim's orchestra; prayer by Rev. F. B. Nedge, D. D., and Mrs. Katherine S. McCartney read a carefully prepared historical study of the condition of the Colonies just prior to the outbreak of hostilities with the mother country and the causes which led to the Revolution. The paper was a splendid effort and thoroughly enjoyed.

Miss E. B. Guie, teacher of literature at the high school, followed with Paul Revere's ride, and immediately afterwards the award, fifteen dollars, was made for the best original essay on Benjamin Franklin. There were eight entries and all the papers were so meritorious that it was with difficulty the decision was made. However, the first prize was given to Scholasticus, who, it was found upon opening the envelope, was W. H. Swift, Jr., son of Rev. W. H. Swift, of Honesdale, first pastor of the Memorial Church.

The entire list of competitors is as follows: "Mayflower," Catherine May Brooks; "Frances Linn," Louise Park Atherton; "Quasiter," John G. Smyth; "Catherine Lea," Alice Rhone; "Civitis," Lewis Harmon Hitchler; "Molly Pitcher," Henrietta Hartman; "Jued Ecnal," Julia Edith Lance.

Mrs. H. H. Harvey rendered several pretty vocal selections and the evening closed with benediction by Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones.

AUBURN CHAPTER.

ON Wednesday afternoon, April 8, Mrs. P. H. Mell entertained the ladies of the Auburn Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, at a "Patriotic" luncheon. The table was decorated in the national colors, "red, white, and blue," flowers were used in lavish profusion and in the soft glow of the lamps the effect was beautiful. Tall cut glass vases containing white and purple lilacs and iris were scattered over the table; in the center was a large mat of violets, on either side were great bowls of scarlet geraniums. Little United States flags floated from amidst the flowers, and even the contents of the bonbon dishes carried out in their coloring the prevailing idea. At each plate was a little box with the initials of the Society and the date in gilt painted on them, filled with salted almonds and tied with red, white, and blue ribbons. On top lay a blue and white rosette pin, the informal badge of the Society. These were Mrs. Mell's gifts to her guests.

The luncheon was heartily enjoyed by all those present, the only regret being the enforced absence of some of our sister members.

After the luncheon the first business meeting of the Chapter was held. An address was read by Mrs. Mell, Chapter Regent, after which she appointed the officers for the present year. The Chapter was organized with fourteen members.

Mrs. Mell, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Underwood, Recording Secretary; Mrs. McKissick, Registrar; Miss Bessie Broun, Treasurer; Mesdames C. C. Thach and J. H. Wills, and Misses Kate Broun, Emily Kline, Emma and Ellen Mell, Mamie Harrison, Tallulah Gachet, May and Lula Bondurant. After the reading of the lineage papers of some of the Daughters, Mrs. Mell read a letter of greeting from our absent sister, Miss Mamie Harrison, whom we hope to have with us at our next meeting. Miss Harrison was fortunately in Washington during the last "Continental Congress" and she gave us an interesting account of its session and also many helpful ideas.

The members were quite enthusiastic, much business was discussed, plans laid for future work and for the expected visit

of our State Regent, Mrs. Morson, next month. After the appointment of a committee, composed of Mesdames Mell, Underwood, and McKissick, to attend to any pressing business and construct a set of by-laws, the meeting adjourned.

ABIGAIL WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH CHAPTER.

OUR Chapter, which was organized December 8, 1894, with Mrs. N. S. Bell as Regent, took the name Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth in memory of two of Windsor's historic names, Oliver Wolcott and Oliver Ellsworth.

We ought to be the banner Chapter of Connecticut as Windsor is the oldest town in the State.

I wish to correct a mistake made in last year's report. Instead of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth planting thirteen cedar trees in his grounds, it should be thirteen elms, these being named for the thirteen original States. The one named South Carolina was struck by lightning during the late Civil War and was cut down, leaving a space in the front row of the stately elms.

There was but one cedar tree in the yard, a relic of the primeval forest. It stood with outstretched arms inviting the Indians to come and sit beneath its branches and smoke their pipes of peace, and stood until within a few years.

Our Chapter badgepin is made of this cedar with three silver letters, D. A. R., on the face of it. The wood was presented by Mrs. Frederick Ellsworth, a widow of a grandson of Chief Justice Ellsworth, who still resides at the homestead. Our charter is framed with this handsome cedar, which was also her gift, and is highly prized by our Chapter.—MARY E. HAYDEN POWER, *Registrar*.

LAKE DUNMORE CHAPTER (BRANDON, VERMONT.)

LAKE DUNMORE, for which this Chapter is named, is a beautiful sheet of water lying about nine miles from our village. It is intimately associated with the memory of Ethan Allen and his brave band of Green Mountain boys. This charming spot was their frequent rendezvous, and here skirmishes took place between them and the Yorkers before the Revolution broke out.

A grotto-like cave in the mountain side overlooking the lake was their hiding place, and is still called Ethan Allen's cave.

This Chapter was organized in January, 1896, and consists of twenty-one members. It held its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, Regent, Saturday afternoon, April 18, to commemorate the battle of Lexington with appropriate exercises and colonial tea. The house was tastefully draped with a variety of flags, one of Samoa among the rest. White and red carnations in blue vases with arbutus and hepaticas added a charm to the other adornments of the rooms, our national colors prevailing. Old engravings and colored pictures of battle scenes covered the walls, and various relics of the Revolution occupied conspicuous places. Among the papers read was an interesting description of the battle of Lexington and another on Christ Church from whose tower the signal lights shone out on that momentous night. The charter was presented to the Chapter by the Regent in a few well chosen words. The programme was to close with chorus of Yankee Doodle, but fife and drum took up the strains, from upper hall, with true martial spirit, arousing the enthusiasm of all.

On the 10th of May the Chapter intends taking an excursion to Ticonderoga to view the remains of the fort there as well as to celebrate the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga.

AN OCCASION.

[The presentation of a Souvenir Spoon to Mrs. Melinda J. Perham Roberts, daughter of the revolutionary soldier Ezekiel Perham.

Madam Regent, and Ladies of the Rockford Chapter : The circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which is composed of a band of women more than fourteen thousand strong, holds within its bound a smaller group—a more charmed circle whose number is less than one hundred. We, who stand without, guard this inner circle with especial reverence and care, its members are daughters of revolutionary soldiers.

We place our hands in theirs, and they, with a single other hand clasp, connect us with those far off thrilling days of '76, when the spirit of American liberty and American progress was

young, and when stern American patriotism found expression in the deeds of those brave men, whose courage and patience faltered not, on that long, weary, seven years' march, from Lexington and Bunker Hill to Yorktown and victory.

"To foster true patriotism and love of country," "to perpetuate the memory and spirit of those men and women who achieved our American independence"—this is the object of this National Society, and it is its pleasure and privilege to present to each one of these patriots' daughters a souvenir spoon.

Illinois is the home of two of these, Mrs. Clayes, of Bloomington, and Mrs. Roberts, of our Rockford Chapter.

Accept this spoon, Mrs. Roberts, with the congratulation of the National Society, and as a token of the recognition and esteem of the Rockford Chapter. May it hold in its golden bowel many days of happiness for you. May it be to your children, and to their children's children, an emblem of those lofty principles their forefather fought to preserve.

MARY J. PARMELEE BARNES.

REPORT OF MARY WASHINGTON CHAPTER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Prepared for Congress and not read.]

THE Mary Washington Chapter, the first Chapter formed in the District of Columbia, and the one from which five subsequent Chapters have drawn vigorous and valuable material, and all derived their first Regents, is still the largest as well as one of the most attractive Chapters in the city of Washington. Its list of active members now numbers two hundred, to which new names are constantly being added, thereby filling such vacancies as from time to time occur. Among the well known and honored names that figure on its roll of membership are those of the descendants of the Washingtons, the Livingstons, the Balls, the Greenes, the Lees, the Middletons, the Feltons, the Whipples, the Henrys, the Franklins, the Putnams, the Fendalls, the Danforths, the Dorseys, and the Blairs, as well as the descendants of many of the "signers" and also of General de Lafayette and the Marquis de Mirabeau.

During the past year, in addition to routine business, the Mary Washington Chapter has held a number of delightful literary reunions, where historic papers contributed by the members and the singing of patriotic songs, together with fine instrumental music and appropriate recitations, have constituted the evening's programme. To these meetings visiting "Daughters" are always welcome. Notable among these entertainments was one partially devoted to America's great friend and ally, General Lafayette.

Following a short address on this subject many interesting personal reminiscences of the visit of Lafayette to this country in 1825 were given by the older members present, while several of the younger members told of the part their parents or grandparents bore in entertaining the distinguished foreigner.

The Chapter has also to record its grief during the past year in the sudden death of two valuable members, Mrs. D. S. Lamb, the Chapter Treasurer, and Mrs. Jane Stevenson Marshall, a daughter of an officer in the War of the Revolution, to whom, in recognition of this fact, had been presented the souvenir spoon of the National Society. It should also be noted that the Young Ladies' Chorus, a highly useful and attractive organization, including members from all the Chapters in the city and formed for the purpose of singing appropriate music on all patriotic occasions celebrated by the various Chapters, had its origin in the Mary Washington Chapter—having been proposed and organized by Miss Nannie Randolph Ball, and directed by Miss Anna Yeatman; soloist, Miss Edna Doe; all of them members of the Mary Washington Chapter. This chorus has also contributed its services to this Congress.

In closing the report the list of Chapter officers is given as follows: Regent, Mrs. E. B. Lee; Vice Regent, Mrs. O. H. Tittmann; Recording Secretary, Miss Janet E. Hosmer Richards; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nannie Randolph Ball; Treasurer, Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison; Registrar, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin; District Regent (member of the Mary Washington Chapter), Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

Submitted by

JANET E. H. RICHARDS,

Recording Secretary.

DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER.

[Prepared for the Congress and not read.]

At the beginning of the year the Dolly Madison Chapter had a membership of 52; 4 members have resigned and 10 have been admitted, so that we have nearly reached our maximum number, 60. There are 2 applications pending.

The Chapter holds its regular meetings on the second Tuesday of each month from October to June inclusive. These meetings are held in private houses, and after the business is transacted a literary and musical programme is enjoyed. Several historical papers have been prepared and read by the Historian and other members. Autograph letters of Dolly Madison have been sent to the Chapter by Mrs. Hallowell, a former Regent, which have been of great interest.

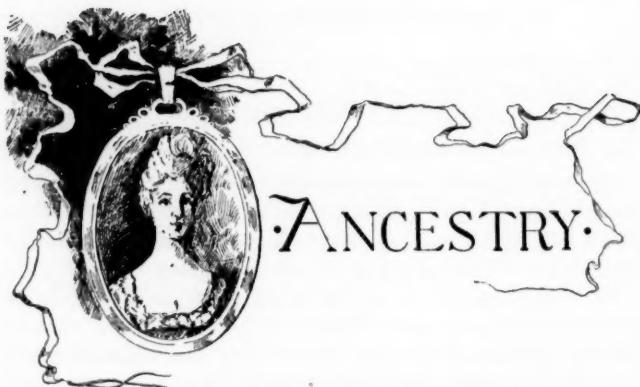
At the December meeting among the guests was Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, who gave an interesting talk about Old Concord and the great progress being made in the formation of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

At the January meeting Mrs. Roby, of Chicago, made an informal address on the subject of "Heraldry and Insignia."

At the annual meeting, held November, 1895, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Bailey; Vice Regent, Mrs. J. Taber Johnson; Recording Secretary, Dr. Julia Cleves Harrison; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Grace Lincoln Temple; Registrar, Miss Anna S. Mallett; Treasurer, Mrs. John Joy Edson; Historian, Mrs. Charles C. Darwin; Board of Management, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Mrs. George C. Martin, Mrs. George C. Maynard; Mrs. John Tweedale, Mrs. Francis Nash, Mrs. Phillip L. Larner, Mrs. Findley Harris, and Mrs. William M. Shuster.

Respectfully submitted, LOIS A. BAILEY,
Regent Dolly Madison Chapter.

JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
Recording Seeretary.



GENERAL WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN AND THE TIMES IN WHICH HE LIVED.

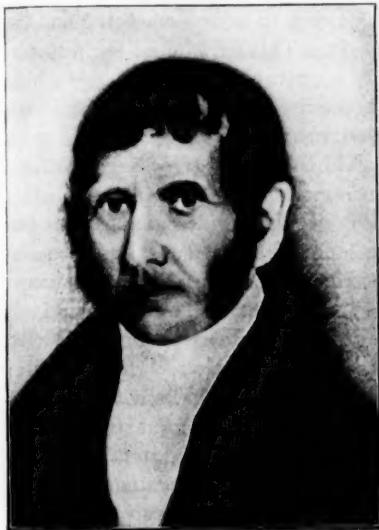
[This article is largely compiled from a sketch William Chamberlain wrote of leading events in his life, and left to his family; also from letters and public documents.—*A. M. Chamberlain.*]

“We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial;
* * * * * He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.”

THE year 1755 was remarkable for several important events in the political life of both Europe and America. Maria Theresa and her husband, the Emperor Charles I, who had been firmly established upon the Austrian throne by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, were now on the eve of a seven years' war with Frederick the Great, of Prussia, concerning the province of Silesia and other territory. Again, war had broken out between France under Louis XV and England during the reign of George II, regarding their American possessions and colonies, which continued until 1763, resulting in the Peace of Paris. Not only political agitations marked that year as memorable in the annals of history; but also the devastating earthquake in November, at Lisbon, destroying part of the city, and thirty thousand of its inhabitants. The Western World was not free from alarms. The intense heat and consequent drought had created a scarcity of provision in New England, and the General Court of Massachusetts had ordered

a day of fasting and prayer. This was followed by refreshing rains and autumn harvests.

A far different event occurred that year in the home of a private family, in the town of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, about thirty miles from Boston. It was only the advent of a child, who there first breathed the air of liberty in the New World, and who was destined to grow, cherishing thoughts of independence, which should bring forth fruit in future years.



This child was William Chamberlain. Born in Massachusetts, removing in youth to New Hampshire, and spending most of his active life in Vermont, he may be considered (whether as a soldier, pioneer, citizen or legislator), a representative man of three New England States.

The name Chamberlain is supposed to have originated when William the Conqueror came to England. A man known as DeTannerville came with him and became the third

officer of the Crown. It was the custom in England for a person to take a name from his profession or office, and it was often retained in his family for a long period or became permanent. The name William was chosen by this Chamberlain out of compliment to the King. Family tradition declares that the first emigrants to this country were four brothers who came from England in the same ship. One settled at Newport, Rhode Island; one in Rochester, New Hampshire; one in Newton, Massachusetts, and the fourth and last one, Jacob, at Chelsea, near Boston. The latter was the grandfather of William Chamberlain, who died at Chelsea September 15, 1734. His son, Samuel Cham-

berlain, was born in Chelsea, June 7, 1724. The family afterwards moved to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where they lived until 1774, when Samuel and his family went to Loudon, near Concord, New Hampshire. William Chamberlain, the second son and third child of Samuel and Martha Mellen, was born April 27, 1755, in Hopkinton. His educational advantages were limited to a few short months in the school year, and he was well grounded in reading, writing, and arithmetic. When a lad of from ten to twelve years of age he had a great thirst for knowledge, and an intense longing to know something and be something in life and the world. This led him not only to improve but to seek out every opportunity for study. He borrowed Latin books and committed them to memory with avidity; secretly hoping that his uncle, Joseph Mellen, who had a competence and no children, might give him a collegiate education. But he was doomed to disappointment. His uncle died suddenly and his estate was divided amongst his ten brothers and sisters. He was to have a different training-school from that which he had desired; not in the "little red school-house," but in the school of life and duty. Text-books did not teach the practical lessons how to conquer self and grapple with the world. Experience was his schoolmaster. His character was unconsciously molded by his secret struggles with thwarted plans, and unfulfilled aspirations fitting him for a stronger and more unselfish service in the great coming struggle for liberty: If, as has been said, "character is a perfectly educated will," the educational opportunities of our forefathers were extensive. The lessons in self-reliance and endurance qualified them for future action, carving their characters in grander and nobler outlines than they would have gained by mastering the classics or studying in the schools of philosophy. In 1772 Samuel Chamberlain made a visit to Captain John Eastman, at Concord, New Hampshire, which resulted in his taking, with his brother John Chamberlain, a tract of six hundred acres of land near Concord, at Loudon, New Hampshire, where he removed with his family in 1774. Samuel was one of the three Selectmen of the town to obtain signatures to the "Association Test," ordered by Congress in 1776. A representative to the first Legislature held at Exeter, New Hampshire, December 17,

1777, and to the fourth session, August 12, 1778. William Chamberlain was familiar from childhood with many accounts of the perils and narrow escapes of his relatives during the French and Indian wars. One was the adventure of his uncle, John Chamberlain, known in the reading books as, "The Encounter of Chamberlain with Paugus, the Indian Chief."

Paugus had become well known to the whites on the frontier from his sudden attacks, and bounties had been offered for the scalps of the Indians. In 1724 Captain John Lovewell, of Dunstable, having been very successful in one expedition against the Indians, made a second one with a party of thirty-four men, in which he fell into an ambuscade on the Saco River, near what is now Fryeburg, Maine. Captain Lovewell lost his life and half of his men perished. During the fight John Chamberlain recognized Paugus, the chief, taking aim at him from behind a tree, but both found their guns in too foul a condition to be of any use. After some bantering they agreed that both should go down to the brook near by and clean their guns, and then the one who did it quickest and best would have the best chance at the other's life. Paugus, when his weapon was cleaned, taking aim at Chamberlain, exclaimed, "Me kill you quick," but in his excitement he dropped his rod in firing and Chamberlain's shot was the decisive one, for the man and the day, for Paugus's death ended the attack. It proved a great relief to the white settlers. The brook was known as Battle Creek, and the pond near by is named Lovewell's Pond, in honor of the gallant officer who fell. William Chamberlain had read with eagerness everything that came within his reach concerning the "Acts of the British Parliament in taxing the American Colonies" against their consent; so he was early prepared to engage with ardor in the contest for liberty.

Edward Everett recognizes, in his writings, the fact that the French and Indian wars were "the great school in which the military leaders of the Revolution were trained." Every man was a soldier from necessity, as well as from duty and patriotism. Hence this crisis in the Colonies did not find them unprepared. The early military laws of New Hampshire obliged all male inhabitants from sixteen to sixty years of age to perform military duty, and Governor Wentworth, of New Hamp-

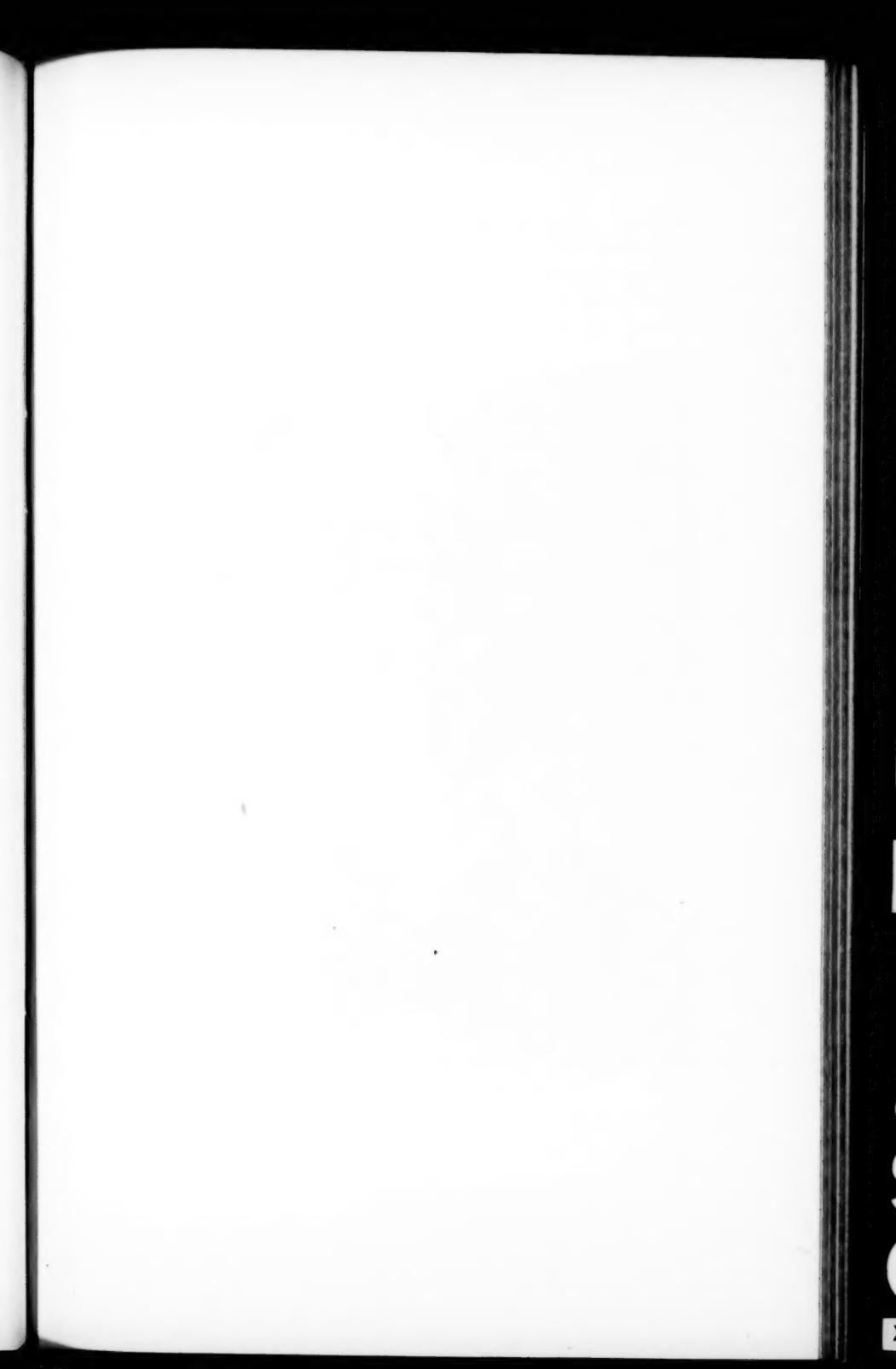
shire, exhorted the people to engage in military practice as often as practicable in order to become experts. Upon April 19, 1775, the British forces attempted to destroy the military stores of the Province of Concord, Massachusetts, which terminated in open war. William Chamberlain was called upon the 21st of April, two days after the battle of Lexington, to take up arms as a soldier. Mr. Magoon, a sergeant in Loudon, New Hampshire, rode up to his father's door in the dead of night, and knocking with great violence, demanded to know whether William Chamberlain was there? Upon receiving an affirmative reply, he said in a very audible voice, "I warn him to appear to-morrow morning at the place of parade, complete in arms and ammunition, to march and defend our country." His father and eldest brother, Samuel, were already in camp, and he being a lad had been left at home to care for his mother and sisters. Mr. Magoon told them that it was reported that the British had penetrated with a large force into the country, burning and destroying all before them, and had then reached Sandown, New Hampshire. William's good mother, with a brave heart and trembling hands, quickly sent him forth with a small bundle and her blessing. He marched boldly on through the dark night, until he came to a dense pine forest, two miles long, said to be infested by Indians. For a few moments he halted; the prospect of adding his scalp to some warrior's belt as a trophy was not attractive; nor that of being taken a prisoner and convicted of treason. This momentary struggle was a crucial test of character, and helped to decide his future career. When the first flush of feeling was conquered by the lad, the thought came, "It is my duty to go, for my country needs and demands my service. I will not hesitate, for we are fighting for liberty: our cause is just and right." He was no longer a boy, for the heart and soul of a full-grown man had awakened within him. He went on unmolested, and was welcomed at day-dawn by his father and brother at the camp. Upon receiving word that the British had retreated to Boston, they returned home. "Orders were at once issued to raise recruits for a standing army for eight months." William Chamberlain and his older brother, Samuel, enlisted, he acting as orderly sergeant. Those in Colonel Stark's regiment remained

at Winter Hill, in Somerville, near Boston, until March 10, 1776, when the British evacuated "the town of Boston." And on the 19th and 20th of March their command started for Connecticut, embarking at New London for New York City; contrary winds rising, tossed them on the waters of the sound for two or three days, driving them back to New London. The four companies of about two hundred and fifty men on the sloop, suffered from a distressing sea-sickness, but a change in the wind allowed them to proceed to New York City, where they spent a month pleasantly. When six regiments were ordered to Canada (Stark's, Poor's, Creston's, Nixon's, Reed's, and one other), they set out by way of Albany, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point. Owing to contrary winds they were seven days in going from New York City to Albany. After a somewhat thrilling experience on land and water, they landed at St. John's, May 29, 1776, and marched to the mouth of the Sorel or Richelieu River, where they received news of the attack on the American fort at The Cedars, on the St. Lawrence. Volunteers marching to its relief met the soldiers who had capitulated; the Indians taking nearly everything from them, so that they were almost destitute of clothing.

The army was then ordered across the St. Lawrence to Montreal and remained there two weeks. Small-pox was very prevalent; both citizens and soldiers were suffering from it. According to the custom of the times, the troops abstained from partaking of any oily substance and from salt, and lived on mustard-water, porridge, and bread. This severe regimen might make them *smart*, but it did not make them *strong*. There was little of "the film of fiction" in their lives. This same diet was continued when they were ordered to Sorel, forty-five miles from Montreal. General Thomas, the commander, having died there of small-pox, General Sullivan succeeded him and conducted the retreat from Canada with skill. When General Burgoyne's large armada hove in sight the Americans were obliged to retreat night and day with rapidity, until they reached Chamby Fort, where a large quantity of provisions and ordnance had been deposited. They saved all that they could and destroyed the rest, so that they should not fall into

the hands of the enemy. Nearly all the officers had been inoculated for small-pox, and gone to headquarters at the Isle-aux-Noix, so that the immediate command devolved upon William Chamberlain. With the help of four or five men they rowed two batteaux of provisions along the water's edge up Chamblly Falls. They had to sleep on the shore without a fire at night for fear of discovery by the enemy. When they arrived at the Isle-aux-Noix (fifteen miles this side of St. John's) they found the people in all the varying stages of the contagion. Inoculation was only permissible for the officers. Sergeant Chamberlain inoculated himself with his knife, and thus was not as sick as many others. He left with some of his patients in his boat for Chimney Point, opposite Crown Point, where General Stark was stationed. No medicine was provided and no provision except flour and salt pork; the latter was partially prohibited. William Chamberlain baked flour cakes on a chip before the fire and boiled tea, which he had purchased in Montreal, in an open kettle; and after five days of hard rowing on the lake they were glad to reach the Point. Few people lived on the shores of the lake, and no food could be obtained. The retreating army had nearly all escaped small-pox hitherto, but all except two of his company now had it. The suffering was indescribable. Prostrated in their low tow tents; weakened by their long marches, severe regimen of food, and great exposure; lacking not only nourishing food and medicine, but suitable clothing, they fell easy victims to the disease.

On the sixth and seventh of July the army reached Ticonderoga, the next day the Declaration of Independence was read and proclaimed to the soldiers amidst great applause. Colonel Stark's regiment was stationed two miles from the fort on the hill, which was named Mount Independence, in honor of the event. William Chamberlain wrote that every day, with others, he crossed the lake and drew the rations of salt pork and flour, and served them out. Several times, he writes: "I lost my eyesight and fell in fainting fits and my sight was so weakened that I was unable to read the Declaration of Independence in the paper more than two minutes at a time." Several of his companions lost the sight of one or both eyes. "In this situation," he continues, "had the Brit-





MRS. ABIGAIL ATWATER BRADLEY.

ish pursued us immediately, little or no resistance could have been made, and the whole northern army must have fallen an easy prey to them." Later they were reënforced by militia from the neighboring States. The lake air and water were so unhealthy that the militia from New Hampshire died in great numbers. Out of seventy men of Chamberlain's company, who landed at St. John's on the 29th day of May, twenty-three were dead before the 16th of November. Yankee pluck and ingenuity did not desert them. William Chamberlain and Sergeant (afterwards Captain) Spring, of Saco, Maine, gathered roots and medicinal herbs, and with spruce boughs and molasses made root beer to drink, instead of the malarial lake water; which proved so beneficial to them and their friends that it was soon demanded for all the soldiers. It has been said that the search for truth is the noblest occupation of the mind, but now the search for wild herbs and spruce boughs was the absorbing thought. This medicine brought currents of new vigor into their bodies, recruited the emaciated army and set them on their feet again. William Chamberlain writes: "I have reason to believe that had it not been for this fortunate circumstance I should never have reached home again."

[To be continued.]

MRS. ABIGAIL ATWATER BRADLEY.

IN her quiet home at Meriden, Connecticut, lives the oldest daughter of a revolutionary soldier belonging to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Born October 17, 1800, Mrs. Abigail Ann Atwater Bradley has lived to see the world almost revolutionized and has been the spectator of two wars since the one in which her father participated. David Atwater, her paternal ancestor, came from London in 1638 and signed the New Haven plantation covenant in 1639, and his son Jonathan, a prominent merchant of New Haven, married Ruth Peck, the daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Joanna (Kitchel) Peck.

Their son, Jonathan Atwater, Jr., married Abigail Bradley, and his son Abraham married Mary Bull and had a large family.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Abraham Atwater and his son Isaac went to the front, leaving the boys Timothy and Samuel to guard their mothers and sisters.

Hearing of the British on every side, Samuel's patriotism was aroused and he enlisted in Captain Bunnell's company from Wallingford, under Colonel Douglas, Fifth battalion, Wadsworth brigade, raised June, 1776, to reinforce Washington. Imagine the father's surprise one day while watching a new regiment come into camp to see his own fifteen-year-old son acting as drummer.

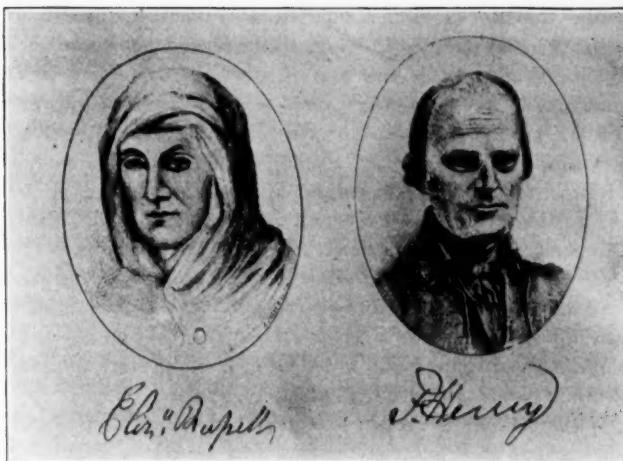
August 27, 1776, the little fellow served on the Brooklyn front at the battle of Long Island. He also took his part in the defense of New York, September 15, his company being with Colonel Douglas at Kip's Bay, Thirty-fourth street. During the hasty retreat of the American forces his brother, Isaac Atwater, was killed. October 28 of the same year Samuel Atwater was at the battle of White Plains.

After the war Abraham Bradley moved his family to Cheshire (then a part of Wallingford), and here the son of Samuel married Patience Peck and became the father of ten children.

Abigail Ann Atwater, the eighth child, married in her nineteenth year Levi Bradley and settled on an adjoining farm and in her turn trained up a band of five children who have been remarkable for enterprise and success.

Finally parental love triumphed over all other considerations, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley left the life-long home in Cheshire for one near their dear ones in Meriden. Here active, cheerful and an omnivorous reader (without glasses), Mrs. Bradley survives husband and children, except one son, N. L. Bradley. Few women are so well informed as Mrs. Bradley upon topics of the day, both local and national.

The formation of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been of great interest to her and she joined the Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, of Meriden, with an enthusiasm the younger members would do well to emulate.



MRS. ELIZABETH HENRY CAMPBELL RUSSELL,
 SISTER OF PATRICK HENRY, AND WIFE OF GENERAL WILLIAM CAMPBELL AND OF GENERAL WILLIAM RUSSELL,
 BOTH DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL ARMY.

MRS. ELIZABETH HENRY CAMPBELL RUSSELL was the daughter of John Henry and Sarah Winston, his wife. She was the daughter of Isaac Winston. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. John Henry's mother was Jane Robertson, a sister of Dr. William Robertson, the historian; they were cousins of Lord Brougham, the great English orator and statesman, thus it is seen that oratory was inherited by Patrick Henry from his mother's family.

Elizabeth Henry was born in Hanover County, Virginia, July 10, 1749; of her girlhood little is known; she was at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1775, with her brother, Patrick Henry, who was then a widower; she also visited at this time her sister, Mrs. Anne Christian, wife of General Gilbert Christian; another sister had married Thomas Madison, a brother of President Madison; Dolly Payne, the wife of the President, was also a cousin of Elizabeth Henry.

While she was at her brother's in Williamsburg, in 1775,

young Captain William Campbell, of Fincastle County, Virginia, reached there with his company of riflemen raised to aid Patrick Henry, in his first organized armed movement in Virginia against the civil government of Great Britain.

Such promptness and zealous patriotism was eloquence in action and secured for the gallant captain a cordial welcome with the family circle of Patrick Henry.

The first meeting of Elizabeth Henry and Captain William Campbell was under circumstances well calculated to make a most favorable impression upon each; these first impressions soon developed into warmer feelings and they were married the ensuing spring, April 2, 1776, just at the beginning of that sanguinary struggle which lasted for eight long years and meant so much to the American people.

William Campbell was a descendant of a long line of noble and distinguished Scotch ancestors from Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland. His great-grandfather, John Campbell, emigrated to the Colonies in America in 1726; this family were prominent both in civil and military affairs in Scotland, and after their emigration to America they were noted for their independence of thought and action and great love of truth, justice, and liberty; this is shown by the active part taken by a large number of the Clan Campbell in the Revolutionary War, eight of them, brothers and cousins were in the battle of King's Mountain. Captain William Campbell was afterwards promoted to colonel and commanded the American forces in the above-named battle; he would have been more than mortal had he not felt a sense of satisfaction in the high praises showered upon him and his associates for the decisive triumph achieved at that victorious engagement, emanating from Generals Washington and Gates and the Legislature of Virginia and the Continental Congress. The latter august body voted that "it entertained a high sense of the spirited military conduct of Colonel Campbell and his associates."

While the Virginia House of Delegates voted its "thanks to Colonel Campbell, his officers, and soldiers for their patriotic conduct in repairing to the aid of a distressed sister State, and after a severe and bloody conflict had achieved a decisive victory; and that a good horse, with elegant furniture and a sword

be purchased at the public expense and presented to Colonel William Campbell as a further testimony of the high sense the General Assembly entertains of his late important services to his country." From their early married life Mrs. Campbell exerted an admirable influence upon her husband. She was a deeply pious woman, an affectionate wife and mother; he was a devoted husband, as is seen from his many letters to her while he was in the army away from his home—these letters have been preserved by their descendants.

Campbell was commissioned colonel in 1777, afterwards brigadier general on June 14, 1780. He served in General Lafayette's division; commanded a brigade of light infantry and riflemen. He died August 22, 1781, of acute camp fever at the residence of Colonel John Symme, half brother of his wife, Elizabeth Henry. The news of his death was an overwhelming sorrow to his young wife and only child.

General Lafayette wrote a letter of condolence to her and detailed a number of his prominent officers to attend the funeral. Mrs. Campbell now devoted herself to her only daughter, Sarah Buchanan Campbell, who remembered being taken upon the knees of her father's comrades in arms and talked to of the gallant and chivalric deeds of her noble father. The touching pathos and simplicity of these stories filled the child's mind with an ideal hero, for whom during her life she cherished a reverence and love that was almost adoration.

She married General Francis Preston, lived to be quite an old woman, leaving many distinguished descendants.

After remaining a widow two years, Mrs. Campbell married General William Russell, in 1783, just after his return from the army. He was of noble English descent, belonged to the house of Russell, of which the Duke of Bedford is now the head. The Russells trace back to Normandy, 1066; the name was originally DuRozell, anglicized into Russell. His father was a captain in the English Army; emigrated to America in 1710 with Sir Alexander Spottiswoode and other gentlemen.

William Russell entered the Colonial Army in 1775; was at the battle of Point Pleasant as captain in October, 1774; colonel in 1776 in General Peter Muhlenburg's brigade. This, with Wheedon's division, was with General Green at the battle

of Germantown and the battle of Monmouth ; was also at the siege of Charleston ; was captured, exchanged, and was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. He was commissioned brigadier general November 3, 1783, having served nine consecutive years in the Colonial and Continental Army, showing a remarkable record of patriotism.

The married life of General Russell and his wife Elizabeth Henry Campbell was one of perfect harmony and happiness. They resided at Aspenvale, their county seat in Washington County, Virginia, until February, 1788, when they removed to the Salt Works in Smith County, Virginia, where she continued to reside until 1812.

General Russell died on January 14, 1793, at Colonel Allen's, in Rockingham County, Virginia. He was prostrated by a severe attack of pneumonia while on his way to Richmond to take his seat in the State Assembly, of which he was a member at that time.

He was buried by the side of his parents, William Russell and Mary Henly, in the old churchyard at "Buck Run," in Culpepper County, Virginia, an old Episcopal Church of note in that State ; his father had been a vestryman in that church for a number of years before his death, he having been one of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" who went with Governor Spottiswoode across the mountain through the western country. Thus it will be seen that Elizabeth Henry, who greatly resembled her distinguished brother, both in personal appearance and in the gift of eloquence, married two men of noted ability, brave patriots in the Colonial and Continental Army, men of worthy life and noble ancestry.

Mrs. Russell's father, John Henry, was a member of the Episcopal Church, and the lives of his children illustrate the abiding influence of parental piety. Patrick Henry was one of the purest and most exemplary of men ; he was an habitual reader of the Bible and accepted it as a revelation from God. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church : his spotless, moral character was evidence of a firm belief and trusting faith in Jesus.

To Mrs. Russell came the poor and distressed as to one from whom they were sure of relief, sympathy, and wise counsel ;

while the better classes were attracted by her social qualities, the charm of her manner and conversation. During the frequent absence of her husband on civil and military duties she needed no other protection than that of her faithful slaves and kind neighbors who regarded her with great devotion; she was a woman of wonderful courage and self reliance.

In 1788, under the influence of the magnetic oratory of the renowned Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, General and Mrs. Russell joined that church and were enthusiastic devoted members until their death. Their house was at all times a home for the itinerant clergy of that day, services being often held in their house; the independent liberty loving patriots gathered gladly to hear the preaching of those dissenters, the Asburys, Strawbridges, and others, "who prayed without book and preached without notes; who went on horseback to the people instead of waiting for the people to come to them; who lived on sixty pounds a year and scorned fat glebes and advowsons."

After the death of her husband Mrs. Russell always led in family prayers, assembling the whole family, slaves included, night and morning.

In 1808, when Mr. Madison was a candidate for the Presidency, he visited Mrs. Russell at the Salt Works (afterwards known as Preston's Salt Works), she being a cousin of his wife Dolly Payne, and his brother, Colonel Thomas Madison, having married her sister. In speaking of this visit afterwards he said: "I have heard all the first orators of America, but I have never heard any eloquence as great as a prayer of Mrs. Russell's on the occasion of my visit to her in 1808."

An anecdote told by Mrs. Russell to Mrs. Julia A. Tevis, of Kentucky, illustrates the estimation in which Patrick Henry was held throughout his native State. When she first went to Southwest Virginia she attended a campmeeting, where her relationship to the great orator became whispered about; such was the crowd that immediately pressed around her to get a glimpse of one so distinguished that she was only secured from being crushed by the surrounding multitude by mounting a stump, where she was compelled to turn round and round amidst the uproarious demonstrations of an enthusiastic people,

who cried "Hurrah for Patrick Henry," with an occasional shout for General Campbell, her first husband. This noble woman was associated throughout her life with the leading men of her time in Virginia, therefore her surroundings were most favorable for the development and cultivation of such a character, and the impress of her great qualities have been seen in her descendants. Many of them have been the most distinguished men and women in the South, and they are to-day proud to say that Elizabeth Henry was their ancestor.

She died March 18, 1825, aged seventy-six years, at Abingdon, Virginia, was buried at her own request at the old family seat, "Aspenvale." A graceful tribute was paid to her memory by the Hon. Charles P. Johnstone in an obituary published in the *Abingdon, Virginia, Gazette*. The files of that and many other valuable public and private papers were destroyed when Abingdon was burned in 1863. No copy of it is now known to exist.

MRS. MARGARET C. PILCHER,
Regent Campbell Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee.

COLONEL JOSEPH McDOWELL.

My great-grandfather, Colonel Joseph McDowell, was born on the 25th of February, 1758, at Pleasant Gardens, in what was then known as Burke County, but it was afterwards changed to McDowell County, in honor of him. He chose the law for his profession, and Wheeler says of him that "he was a soldier and a statesman, and the most distinguished of the name." Although of delicate constitution he seems to have inherited all of his pioneer father's hardy spirit, and in addition to a fervent patriotism undoubtably possessed considerable taste for military affairs. He early entered the profession of arms. At the age of eighteen he joined General Rutherford in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, in which he showed much gallantry and desperate courage. It is known that in a hand-to-hand fight he killed an Indian chief with his sword. He was active in repressing the Tories at Ramson's Mill, near Lincolnton, on the 20th of June, 1780. For his conduct on that occasion, when he materially aided in achieving a complete victory over a superior force, he is mentioned by General Graham in eulogistic terms.

At Cane Creek, in Rutherford County, with General Charles McDowell, he led the militia, chiefly of Burke County, and had a severe skirmish with a strong detachment of Ferguson's army, then stationed at Gilbertown, and drove it back. Immediately afterward he aided in measures which culminated in the glorious victory of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780. General Charles McDowell, who was a cousin of my great-grandfather, was a much older man and was the commanding officer of the district. He was brave and patriotic, but was thought by the other officers to be too far advanced in life and too inactive to command such an enterprise, so they decided to send to headquarters for a general officer to take charge of the expedition. General McDowell submitted and stated that he would be the messenger to General Gates, asking for a ranking officer, leaving his men under the command of my great-grandfather.

In council next day Shelby urged that time was too precious and delays too dangerous, and out of courtesy Campbell should take command, so they pushed on to attack Ferguson at King's Mountain.

My great-grandfather, with his own men and those of General McDowell, was on the right wing of the attacking forces and did much towards gaining the victory.

The next important battle in which he was engaged was at Cowpens, 17th January, 1781, when he was in command of a body of mounted troops. This ended the military career of my honored ancestor. Wheeler says of him that his civil services were no less brilliant. From his elevated character, acknowledged ability and popular address, he was always a favorite with the people. His name is preserved by calling a county for him. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1787-88, also a member of the convention that met at Hillsboro' in 1788 to consider the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He strenuously opposed it, maintaining in his speech before the convention that the instrument did not sufficiently guard the rights of the States nor secure the liberties of the people. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1791-92, and in '93 represented his district in Congress. Immediately after the battle of King's Mountain, in the distribu-

tion of Ferguson's personal effects to the leaders, a set of china was allotted to my great-grandfather. After his death this was given to his only daughter. I have heard my father say that he has often seen this china, and from his aunt heard its history. At the time of the battle of King's Mountain my great-grandfather was only twenty-two years of age. He was his mother's only son, and it is said that she followed him to the battlefield and carried bullets in her apron from one to another of the soldiers. My great-grandfather was said to have been of commanding presence, great dignity of demeanor, and of impressive eloquence, scrupulous in his statements, and faithful in all business transactions. His library must have been unusually fine for that day. Some of his law books are still in the family, and I have Hume's History of England which belonged to him. His knee buckles and shoe buckles and a part of the set of china are much treasured by the family. My great-grandfather married Mary Moffit, of Virginia, by whom he had five children. He died at the age of thirty-six at Pleasant Gardens and was buried there. The old home fell to my father's father, and it was there that my own father was born and reared. The facts given here are not mere family traditions, but are recorded in history.

JULIA McDOWELL GAMEWELL,
Vice Regent Cowpens Chapter, D. A. R.

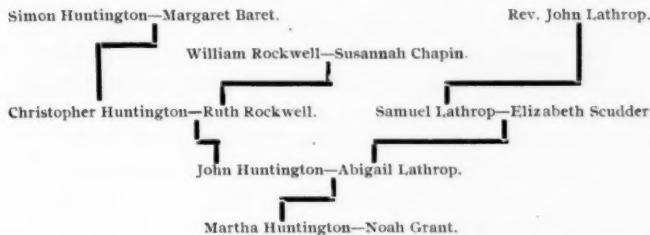
GENERAL GRANT'S ANCESTRY—No. 2.

HAVING read with interest Miss Humphrey's article on General Grant's ancestry, I would like to add two other New England names—Huntington and Lathrop.

Martha Huntington, born December 9, 1696, married Noah Grant, of Tolland. Martha was the daughter of John and Abigail (Lathrop) Huntington, and granddaughter of Christopher and Ruth (Rockwell) Huntington. Christopher Huntington was one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut.

Abigail Lathrop's father, Samuel Lathrop, came from England on the "Griffin" in 1634 with his father, the Rev. John Lathrop, and first settled in Scituate and removed to Barn-

stable, Massachusetts. Samuel removed to New London, then called Pequot, in 1648, and thence to Norwich in 1668. He was one of the three first judges of the local court at Pequot. It was organized in May, 1649, the other two being John Winthrop, Esq., and Thomas Minor.



EMMA G. LATHROP,
Historian New York City Chapter.

A DAUGHTER OF A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

ROCKFORD CHAPTER has the honor of having a Daughter of the first generation of Daughters, Mrs. Jane Melinda (Perham) Roberts. Mrs. Roberts is thus one of a very limited number of Daughters of the American Revolution who received their enthusiasm direct from fathers who stood before the British guns. How magnificent are the recollections of those who thus by the fireside in their youth heard from their father's lips accounts thrilling and weird of the battles and sufferings of those glorious days.

Ezekiel Perham was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, May 27, 1764, and died in Perrysburg, New York, April 19, 1842. Eleven years old when Paul Revere made his memorable midnight ride, one is not astonished that at the age of sixteen he shoulders his gun and marches off to the war for three years, when he was honorably discharged from the service the 18th day of December, 1783. This discharge paper, a priceless relic of the past, Mrs. Roberts values as her most precious possession of revolutionary days. It reads as follows :

"Ezekiel Perham of the 7th company, 3rd Mass. Regiment

being enlisted for three years is hereby discharged the service of the United States.

Given under my hand at West Point this 18th day of December, 1783.

M. JACKSON, *B. Gen'l.*

Registered.

JOHN R. STAFFORD, *Adj't.*

Mrs. Roberts was nineteen years old when her father died, and well remembers the old revolutionary stories of her father. Should health and strength permit it is hoped for some personal reminiscenses of what the staunch young patriot Ezekiel Perham told his daughter of war times.

Sincerely yours, ADALINE TALCOTT EMERSON,

Regent.



EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

WITH the June number of the Magazine we again take up the regular work. A perusal of the last two numbers containing the proceedings of the last Continental Congress will give those unable to attend a very clear understanding of each day's proceedings.

We feel very confident that all who carefully go over the work accomplished will render one verdict, that it was a faithful working body, and the results highly satisfactory.

Those who have been accustomed to attending former Congresses must agree that each year finds this delegated body more unified in purpose, more in touch with the work, and broader in outlook. Never was there a more earnest, dignified and courageous body of women brought together.

Their work may lie in varied lines, their methods of sowing and harvesting may differ, but the fruitage garnered makes the body politic teem with riches.

To those of our contributors who will be disappointed that this issue does not contain the article they so much desire to see we would say be of good cheer, some morning you will cut the leaves of your Magazine and your pet child will be there to give you greeting. We are limited in our space and powerless to add more when every page is full.

One word of suggestion, remember that the chances of a short article over a long one are ten to one.

The Chapter work should cover as large a field as possible, therefore each notice must be brief.

The July number will contain a Current Topics Column. Any item of interest will be gladly welcomed by the Editor.

Inquiries are coming in about the prizes to be awarded at the Congress of '97. The judges have not yet been appointed but if your biography of a revolutionary woman is ready, it can be sent to the Corresponding Secretary General at any time. Only Daughters can compete. The details of the competition were given in our May number on page 703.

CURRENT NOTES D. A. R.

EVERY one of our fifteen thousand members ought to know what is being done by the National Society, by the Chapters, and by the individual members. Without this knowledge no Chapter officer can perform her duties fully, no delegate can do justice to her Chapter when she takes her place in the Continental Congresses. We are always improving, and we hope this year for more notes from Chapters than ever before.

Every Daughter of the American Revolution will receive sample pages from our June number, sent in the belief that she cannot fail to subscribe when she knows how interesting its contents are, and how necessary the *AMERICAN MONTHLY* is to a just knowledge of our grand National Society. We hope for immediate subscriptions from all our members.

Mrs. J. M. Heldenken represented the Jane Douglas Chapter, of Dallas, Texas, at the Fifth Continental Congress, as alternate to the Regent, Mrs. John L. Henry. It is very gratifying to note the increased interest awakened in the extreme southern section of the country.

OUR LIBRARY.

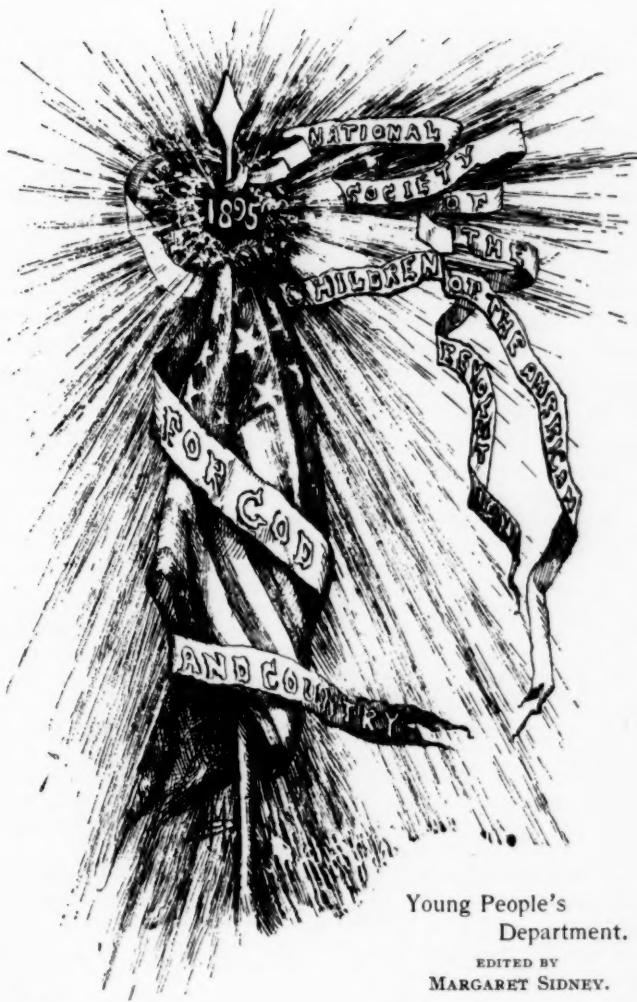
WHEN your Librarian General entered upon the duties of her newly-created office in February last she found 125 volumes already in the possession of the National Society. Most of these were obtained for us by Mrs. A. Howard Clarke when she was Registrar General, for she realized that the Registrars were at a serious disadvantage if their time was spent in journeying to and from the Congressional library and in the delays incident to obtaining books there. In the interest, therefore, of prompt admission of members it is believed that every Eastern Chapter will wish to present the library with the history of its town, county, or State. The Western Chapters are depended

on for works of general history and reference, which are almost wholly lacking at present. John Fiske's *American Revolution* (1894), two volumes, is the only general work in American history now in the library. It is a most readable account of the stirring events of that period.

It is most gratifying to know that the library has considerably more than doubled since the Congress, as it now contains over three hundred volumes. Over half that number, however, do not relate to American history.

The library table holds the following periodicals, all of which contain much valuable matter for the historian and genealogist: 1. Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, Salem, Massachusetts; Eben Putnam—the same who offers twenty-five per cent. discount on books for the library ordered through him. 2. American Historical Register, monthly, Philadelphia; Historical Register Publishing Company. 3. Spirit of '76, monthly, New York; Spirit of '76 Publishing Company (partial file). 4. Our Country, monthly, New York; the Patriotic League. This is an exceedingly interesting little magazine, containing courses of study which would prove valuable to some Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters. 5. Knox County (Maine) Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Rockland, Maine; Knox County Historical Society. 6. Annals of Iowa, quarterly, Des Moines; Historical Department of Iowa. 7. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, quarterly, New York; "The Society."





Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

ATTENTION, SOCIETIES!

On account of the full report of the Congress of the Daughters of American Revolution occupying all the pages of the Magazine during the months of April and May, *no departments* could be published. This explains why the Young People's Department was omitted for those months. A full report of the Congress of the Children of the American Revolution will be printed by itself and presented by its National President to each local Society, so that it can be preserved in pamphlet form. A few reports only can be given now in this number. Consequently those presented by out-of-town visitors are first to appear.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

READ BY MRS. MOREHEAD.

Madam President, Officers C. A. R., and Friends: The Fort Washington Society of the C. A. R. was organized in Cincinnati, Saturday, October 26, 1895, by a committee consisting of Mrs. H. C. Vergason, Mrs. Henry Melville Curtis, Miss Clara Chipman Newton, and Mrs. Henry B. Morehead. It commenced with 18 members and now in the fourth month of its existence numbers 46, with about 25 papers in process of preparation.

Its officers are: Mrs. Margaret C. Morehead, President; Edith Judkins, Vice President; Henry Truxton Emerson, Secretary; Lucia Hubbard, Treasurer; Margaret Ellis, Registrar; Thurston Merrell, Custodian; Kenneth William Curtis, Color Sergeant.

The plan thus far has been to give out subjects for prepared papers and questions to be answered at the following meeting. The members accept their duties with a readiness and enthusiasm worthy of the sons and daughters of heroes. The papers have been very creditable and the answers to questions have shown a high degree of thoughtful preparation. Considering all things the enthusiasm is much greater than was expected, and the progress made is very gratifying.

A chorus class has been organized of which Miss Alice Laws, of the Cincinnati Chapter, D. A. R., has taken charge, and we propose one and

all in a short time to be able to sing our national songs quite through to the very last word of the last line.

We have made two contributions to historic monuments. One to the fund now being raised by the Ohio Society, S. A. R., for the purchase of the bronze statue of the minute man exhibited at the Columbian Exposition, which statue is to be erected on the site of Cincinnati's old Fort Washington for which our Society was named. The other subscription was to the National Mary Washington Monument Association to assist in preserving and beautifying the grave of the mother of Washington, thus sharing in one local and one national undertaking. This assistance was very small, but believing it to be more patriotic to give within one's means than to give otherwise, or not to give at all, we contributed as we were able and thus expressed our interest and patriotism.

Our membership entitles us to one delegate to this annual meeting, and Kenneth Curtis was elected to accompany the President and Secretary, with Lucile Cilley as alternate. Death always ready to strike when least expected called for the mother of our bright young Secretary and also overshadowed the home of our delegate, and the President alone represents the Society to-day.

A few days in advance of the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country we held a commemorative meeting. Papers were read descriptive of the boyhood of George Washington, the military service of General Washington, and the administration of President Washington, with brief tribute paid to the mother and wife, whose counsels and assistance combined with his own great courage, patriotism, and executive ability, made his campaigns so victorious and his governmental policy so wise and successful. But the great interest of the occasion centered in a venerable gentleman, Rev. Dr. Joseph G. Montfort, more than four and a half score years of age, who ascended the platform bearing in his right hand a beautiful flag of the new regulation army size, with full complement of forty-five stars. With a few words relative to the symbolism of our flag, its value to us, and our duty to it, he confided it to our care and keeping. It was a picture not soon to be forgotten, this venerable man, with silvery hair and snowy beard, his face brightened with enthusiasm and patriotism as he looked in the upturned faces of the children. Small wonder was it then that our young color sergeant, Kenneth Curtis, after accepting this precious gift with a few graceful words of thanks, and a promise to defend it with life if need be, called for three cheers for Old Glory and three cheers for Dr. Montfort.

Who can foretell the future of the National Society of the C. A. R., started under such favorable auspices and aided by such a wise and enthusiastic leader! It depends entirely upon ourselves. If we are banded together to relate the great deeds of our ancestors and to boast of the blood from which we have sprung merely to add to our own position and glory and to foster our own pride of family, we shall fail to accomplish much beyond our own gratification and aggrandizement. But if we follow

the suggestions of our President General, whom we have already begun to love, and strive to carry out her ideas and purposes, we must first inform ourselves carefully of the causes that led up to the Revolution. We should thoroughly realize the sacrifices our ancestors made and the hardships they endured before we will be able to appreciate the value of this heritage they have bequeathed to us. When we shall have done this we cannot fail to understand the importance of preserving this precious land of liberty—our home and country.

In what way can we better work toward this end than by educating the boys and girls—the hope of the future—and filling their hearts with patriotism “and love for all mankind!” We who lay claim to revolutionary blood do not make the whole of this great Nation. There is a mighty army that has gathered here from near and far and fresh companies are continually knocking for admission at our doors, whose children may one day be rulers in our land. What do they know or care beyond their own immediate wants and interests. They are not eligible as Children of the American Revolution and we cannot, with justice to ourselves, admit them to our ranks. But we can and should reach out to them the right hand of fellowship and teach them to love the land of their adoption, to respect her traditions and institutions, and to be interested and active in the preservation of her true republican principles in all their purity. This, in my opinion, Madam President, is the true object and aim for which this Society of the C. A. R. has been organized, and I am grateful that this opportunity has been afforded me to bid it a hearty God-speed.

Respectfully submitted,
MARGARET C. MOREHEAD,
President *Fort Washington Society, C. A. R.*

REPORT OF THE JOSEPH BUCKLIN SOCIETY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, READ BY ITS SECRETARY, ALSO A DELEGATE
TO THE C. A. R. CONGRESS.

On the evening of December 30, 1895, in response to the invitation of Miss Amelia S. Knight, Vice President of the C. A. R., 13 young people, eligible for membership, met at her residence and presented their papers. Miss Knight called the meeting to order and proceeded to the organization of the Society by the election of the following officers, nominations being made and ballots cast: President, Miss Amelia S. Knight; Vice President, Celia Arnoid Spicer; Second Vice President, Isabelle Russell Brown; Recording Secretary, Addie Studley Gay; Treasurer, Frederick Clark Jones; Registrar, Ethel Studley; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Dyer Knight; Historian, Maud Harthan Kitteridge. It was also decided to name the Society in honor of Joseph Bucklin, the youth who fired the first shot in the attack on the British ship *Gaspee* and wounded by it Lieutenant Duddingston, the commander.

It was also voted that the meetings should be held once a month, and as far as possible on historical anniversaries. The second meeting was held on January 27, and after the admission of three new members a very interesting paper was read by William Arnold Spicer, Jr., the subject of which was, "The attack on the Gaspee and the account of Joseph Bucklin for whom the Society is named." After both meetings refreshments were served and a short time spent in social intercourse. The Society will appropriately observe Washington's birthday. I trust an enthusiasm in the work is spreading very rapidly and our Society bids fair to become a large and flourishing one.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY DYER KNIGHT,
Corresponding Secretary.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES:

I believe I have the honor of representing the first local Society organized in New York City of the C. A. R. I was requested by Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton (who is one of the Promoters appointed by the National Society of the C. A. R.) to organize a local Society of the C. A. R. in New York City. I began my work last month. I now report a membership of 73. Thirteen of these members have received their approved application blanks from the National Society. Owing to the fact that so short a time has elapsed since I began the work I have not yet been able to submit the blanks of the other 60 members to the National Society, but as they are records of children whose parents are now members of patriotic societies I feel confident they are qualified and I am justified in reporting a membership of 73 for the New York City local Society of the C. A. R.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WM. CUMMINGS STORY.

READ BY MRS. LARRABEE.

MRS. HARRIETT LOTHROP, *President of the National Society, C. A. R.:*
As President of the Joseph Bulkley Society, C. A. R., at Louisville, Ky., I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Joseph Bulkley Society was organized August 22, 1895. It was named in honor of my great-grandfather, Joseph Bulkley, who was born at Greenfield, Conn., October 21, 1759, died in Greenfield October 17, 1851. He entered the American Army before he was sixteen years old as private and served with unfailing loyalty during the entire war. He was promoted to captain as a reward for his fidelity and honorable record. In 1832 Congress granted him a pension, unsolicited by him, for his honorable service.

The following are the officers: President, Mrs. John A. Larrabee; Recording Secretary, Samuel Clay Lyons; Corresponding Secretary, Cole-

man Gray ; Registrar, Talbot Piles McCarty ; Historian, John Bacon Hutchings.

Enrolled at our first meeting were twenty names beside the officers : Laura Simmons Lyons, Marguerite Bulkley Larrabee, John Henry Larrabee, Eli Bruce Reynolds, Sarah Elizabeth Reynolds, Alma McCarty, Neville Maxwell, Violet Mankin, Laura R. Galt, Anne May Sperry, John Bacon Hutchings, Robert Wallace, Tom Courtney, Jane Courtney, Kathleen Cunningham, Lee Sperry, Virginia Semple, Butler Longest, Theo. Barnett, Thomas Watkins, Harry Edwards, Ida Edwards, Ross Riddle, Charles Riddle, Lawrence Riddle, Eliza Grinstead, Ethel Bell, Sarah Cummings, Mary B. Stewart, Blackburn Waller, Granville Waller, John Dunlap, Edmund Merriwether, Stuart Taylor, Bessie McKnight, Chester Gathright, Wesley Zimmerman.

We have about half of the papers filled out and sent on to the National Registrar. There has been some delay on the part of the parents in filling out the papers as they are anxious to have their children come in on as many ancestors as possible, and so much interest has been aroused that many of the parents and grandparents are making application to become members of the " D. A. R. "

The interest on the part of the children is growing. One boy, about sixteen years old, came to me and said : " I am anxious to become a member of the C. A. R., but I don't think I have a pedigree, I will write to my grandmother and ask her what she knows about it. " He came to me about ten days ago with one of the finest ancestral records I have ever read. He said, " Father and mother are very much interested in our Society, they say that they have learned more history since I've been associated with the ' C. A. R. ' than they did when they were students at school. "

Our Society meets once a month at the residence of the President. Sometimes as a " special favor " we are elegantly entertained by some of the members whose mothers are " D. A. R.'s. "

Every girl and boy is requested to bring a notebook and pencil to the meeting in order to keep a record of the questions which are given them and the answers which they are expected to bring at the following meeting. Our questions are arranged in the following manner : A question in American history is given to one, and another member is requested to bring an answer from coincidental history, some concomitant event in England, France, and Germany.

The order of business is as follows : Calling to order ; national hymn ; reading and approval of minutes ; applications of new members ; election to membership ; answers to questions ; distribution of questions ; announcements ; programme ; patriotic song ; recitation ; vocal and instrumental music ; original essays ; song, " Old Kentucky Home ; " historical sketches ; salute to the flag ; adjournment.

" As the dark and bloody ground " of Kentucky still retains many relics of her early Indian wars in the shape of forts, ruins, mounds, etc., it is

proposed during the spring and summer months to make short excursions to these places and thus fix in the minds of the young lasting impressions of important local events.

We are subscribers to the AMERICAN MONTHLY and expect to take up the proscribed course of readings as laid down in the January Monthly.

We have a flag.

Have contributed questions to the Monthly.

MRS. JOHN A. LARRABEE,

President.

February 9, 1896.

Mrs. LOTHROP, *National President Children of the American Revolution:*

This Society is very young. It is a little more than two months since I began organizing the Society of the C. A. R. There are 24 members whose papers have been approved by the National Board. Before the summer vacation I hope to have 25 more endorsed members in the Society. The dues for membership are all paid, and the children are lovely and enthusiastic in our good cause. In fact the D. A. R. Chapter of this city will soon have several members through the influence of their children who belong to our Society, and who have prevailed upon their mothers to become members of the D. A. R., thinking their failure to do so a reproach to them. We have had two meetings, and at the last one we named our Society Caleb Starke, for the son of General John Starke, of New Hampshire. On the 16th of June, 1775, when only fifteen years of age Caleb Starke joined his father's regiment near Boston, and fought all of the next day, and that night dug in the trenches. From that time on for the next three years he was in active service, and after the battle of Saratoga, when he was with General Gates, as he was severely wounded they wished him to retire. He would not do so. In a few weeks after, his father, then Colonel Starke, was made brigadier general, for he had just won the battle of Bennington, and appointed Caleb his brigade major. At the age of eighteen Caleb Starke was aid-de-camp, brigade major and adjutant general of the northern department. Also at our last meeting young Brent Woodall read an original essay on the "Stars and Stripes." It was very beautifully written and delivered. At our next meeting we celebrate General Washington's birthday, and we expect an essay from Bradford Roulston on General Washington's life, and one from Janie Thompson about Caleb Starke, who is of her family, and so doubly interesting to us.

I would like, dear Mrs. Lothrop, to convey to you an expression of esteem from our Society. You have long been an object of admiration as Margaret Sidney, and now as our beloved and honored President you unite the two sentiments and make for us one grand character to whom we may give our dearest love and sympathy.

Most cordially yours,
JENNIE B. THOMPSON,
President Caleb Stark Society of Covington and Newport, Kentucky.

REPORT OF THE THOMAS STARR SOCIETY, C. A. R., OF GROTON, CONN.

The Thomas Starr Society, C. A. R., of Groton, Connecticut, was organized June 15, 1895, with a membership of 14, Miss Susan B. Meech acting as its first President. The officers elected were: Louis Shellens Avery, Secretary; Mary Avery, Assistant Secretary; Bethiah Williams Spicer, Registrar; Edmund Spicer, Treasurer, and Carrie Perkins Bailey, Historian. With this first meeting the Society has held eight regular and two extra meetings, all of which have been well attended. One hour and a half is always devoted to business, recitations, readings, and singing, followed by a season of social enjoyment. The Fourth of July was celebrated by a patriotic gathering. On the 6th of September the Society, by invitation, joined with the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, D. A. R., in patriotic exercises, and enjoyed a pleasant and profitable afternoon. During Christmas week a holiday party was enjoyed by the Society at the home of its President. At an August meeting it was voted to subscribe for the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, and to this beginning of the Society library has been added by gift the *St. Nicholas* for 1896 and four historical books. At the first meeting of the Society the Historian was provided with two blank books, one for magazine and newspaper clippings relating to historical events, the other for copies of the papers read at the meetings by the children, the writers of these papers being nominated and voted for at each meeting. As it is not convenient for the President to have a reading club in connection with the Society she circulates among the children such articles and books as she thinks suitable for them to read. So far the Society has had no special object to work for other than the celebration of patriotic days, but it is now preparing for a celebration on the coming 6th of September, when, in conjunction with the other Societies in the town, it proposes to place tablets on historical houses in Groton, each Society taking one house as its special work. The Society has lost one of its members by death. It now registers 20 members, and 4 applicants are now seeking proof of eligibility, whom we hope soon to have enrolled on our books.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS SHELLENS AVERY,
Secretary Thomas Starr Society, C. A. R.

REPORT OF THE "JOEL COOK" SOCIETY, MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

Saturday afternoon, January 18, the Society of C. A. R met at the house of Mrs. Charles L. Rockwell.

The thirty-five children were called to order by the President, Miss Ella Smith, and the exercises opened with the singing of "America."

The motto of the Society was recited, and was followed by a prayer, which the children gave in unison. Reports from the various officers were read, one of the members gave several recitations, and a name was selected for the Society.

Several names were suggested, from which that of Joel Cook was chosen, he having been a Wallingford boy (Meriden was Wallingford in revolutionary days), who, before his fifteenth year was completed, enlisted and fought through the Revolution. He also served as captain in the Fourth Infantry, United States Army, during the War of 1812, and so distinguished himself that the citizens of Yonkers, in 1845, presented him with a gold medal inscribed with the names of the battles in which he participated.

The flag salute, a flag drill, and a cornet solo, "The Star Spangled Banner," followed by ice cream and cake, closed a pleasant meeting, which awakened much enthusiasm among the children.

ELLA I. SMITH,
President Joel Cook Society, C. A. R., Meriden, Conn.

TELEGRAMS

FROM CARDINAL GIBBONS, WHO IS A STATE PROMOTER C. A. R., FROM BALTIMORE.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 20, 1896.

MRS. LOTHROP, *President General, Washington:*

Cardinal Gibbons sends good wishes and congratulations.

W. F. R.

CONCORD, MASS., Feb. 21, 1896, 10.20 p. m.

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, 1827 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Old North Bridge Society sendeth greetings to Daughters and Children of the American Revolution at Washington on February 22.

L. EMILY NOYES,
President.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1896.

Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, President of the Washington Heights Society, C. A. R., sends kind greetings. The Washington Heights Society, C. A. R., hold their first meeting to-morrow, Washington's birthday.

MERIDEN, CONN., February 22, 1896.

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, *President National Society, Washington, D. C.:*

Lyman Hall Society, C. A. R., Meriden, Conn., assembled to celebrate the day sends patriotic greeting to National Society, C. A. R., see Dent, thirty-second seven.

MRS. CHAS. L. UPHAM,
President.

LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON, PROMOTER C. A. R.

February 21, 1896.

MRS. H. M. LOTHROP, *Washington, D. C.*

Dear Madam: I greatly regret that official duties will prevent my accepting your invitation to be present at the children's annual meeting, on Saturday afternoon, February 22. I am confident the meeting will prove one of deep interest to all who have the good fortune to be present. The thoughtful and patriotic women of America, by inculcating an ardent love of country in the rising generation, will indeed accomplish a glorious work.

It augurs well for the perpetuity of our free institutions that the birthday of Washington is being so generally celebrated throughout our land. The more the youth of our country know of his splendid character and illustrious deeds, the better it will be for all we as patriots hold dear.

In the patriotic work you and your co-laborers have inaugurated, you have the profound sympathy of all lovers of America and its free institutions.

I have the honor to remain, very sincerely yours,

A. E. STEVENSON.



IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MARY KETURAH JONES.—Died in Newport, Campbell County, Kentucky, February 17, 1896, at the age of seventy-one years. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Campbell County, Kentucky.

The Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Newport, Kentucky, has lost one of its most esteemed, efficient, and beloved members and Historian in the person of Mrs. Mary Keturah Jones, who died on the 17th of February, 1896.

Passing through the gates of death to the great beyond, her brilliant intellect was unclouded to the last. Mrs. Mary Keturah Jones was born on the 5th of April, 1825, at Lexington, Kentucky. She entered the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution from an illustrious ancestry. She was the eldest child of Colonel James Taylor and Susan Lucy Barry. Her grandfather, Colonel James Taylor, established the first settlement in Northern Kentucky and gave to the United States the ground at the junction of the Licking and the Ohio rivers for a military post, which has just been abandoned by the War Department after an occupancy of nearly a century. General James Taylor was made quartermaster general of the Western Army during the War of 1812, and assisted the Government from his private purse when the Government funds were exhausted, receiving a letter from General Thomas S. Jesup acknowledging the same.

Mrs. Mary Keturah Jones dates back in America to James Taylor, the first who came from England early in the seventeenth century and established a settlement on the James River in the County of Caroline, Virginia. He was a man of means and brought with him at his own expense ten persons, receiving a grant of a large tract of land on the James River, Virginia, from the King of England. He married his second wife in the year 1682. He was the ancestor of Colonel James Taylor of

the American Revolution; of Commodore Richard Taylor who commanded a man-of-war in the American Revolution; of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, and President and General Zachery Taylor. Mrs. Jones is also lineally descended from Colonel Francis Thornton, of Fall Hill, Virginia, the Todds and Hubbards. On her grandmother's side Keturah Moss Taylor, for whom our Chapter is named; from Major Hugh Moss, who was a member of the State militia of Virginia and served through the Revolutionary War. Through her mother she traces to the Wallers, Overtons, and Barrys—all well-known families who took active part in making the history of the early colonial and revolutionary period of our country. Her grandfather, Major William T. Barry, was the first Postmaster General when it was made a cabinet office during President Andrew Jackson's administration. He was afterwards appointed Minister to Spain from the United States and died enroute to take charge.

Mrs. Mary Keturah Jones, although born in Lexington, Kentucky, spent most of her childhood days at "Belle Vue," her grandfather's, Colonel James Taylor, country seat near Newport, Kentucky. The house, in the colonial style, on a slight eminence, faced the Ohio River and was noted for miles around for its stately beauty and elegance; and all persons of note who visited or were passing through this section of the West were entertained within its hospitable walls. A beautiful walk through over arching elm trees led to the quaint old-fashioned rose garden and orchard beyond.

Mrs. Jones was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the best schools then established for girls, and continuing her studies until the last was noted for her high intellectual culture, and as a fine linguist and historian she was widely known. One of her most able efforts being a history of Kentucky written by request for the Centennial Archives of the Kentucky Historical Society, being one of the originators and first managers of the same. She was especially interested in amending the laws regarding the property rights of women; in having laws enacted for the protection of young girls and all good work that tended to the uplifting of humanity. Ever living up to the family motto "Ready and Faithful;" ready to relieve distress in sick-

ness or in health, faithful in the discharge of numerous duties which owing to her many talents devolved upon her.

When a girl, Mrs. Jones passed many summers in Washington, District of Columbia, and it was there she met her future husband, Colonel Thomas Laurens Jones, of North Carolina, during the administration of President Polk, when Calhoun, Clay, and Webster were the chief statesmen, and the diplomatic circle was unusually brilliant. Her distinguished family connections, added to her own personal charms, gave her entrée everywhere, and amid such surroundings her virgin mind was formed and fashioned for the noble work it was her destiny to perform.

She was the mother of four children, only one of whom is now living, Mrs. Brent Arnold, three sons having gone before into "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

And now, as one who knew her well has said: "Her long life of labor is ended, and all that is left for us is to bring her to her last home with book and candle, with bell and burial, with a resolve to cherish her memory and live by her example and lay her in the earth with the prayer 'that from her fair and unpolluted flesh may violets spring.'"¹¹—GEORGEN BAIRD HODGE BAILEY, *Historian, Newport, Kentucky.*

MRS. RENA WOOD CLARK, wife of William Clark, of Fort Plain, New York, died May 28, 1896, after a long illness borne with great fortitude. Mrs. Clark was a charter member of Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown, New York.

MRS. HELEN L. PERKINS WARREN AND MISS RHODA BROWN.—The Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, reports the death of two members. Mrs. Helen L. Perkins Warren, wife of Mr. Herbert C. Warren, died on March 23. She was a member of the Church of the Redeemer and will be sadly missed in the parish work. She was gentle, quiet, unostentatious, holding her home above all other things. Nevertheless her loss will be very great to the Daughters of American Revolution among whom she was very much honored.

Miss Rhoda Brown died April 8. She was one of the oldest

members, having been born in 1808 in Newington, Connecticut, where she spent the most of her active and energetic life. Her peaceful old age was passed here. She was interested in the Daughters from the first, being of a revolutionary family, and spent much of her time reading aloud to a niece, who was blind, from the Magazine and anything concerning us from the newspaper. She had only lately joined the Chapter and it is a pathetic fact that the papers reached New Haven too late for her to see them. She was the oldest member of the Congregational Church at Newington.—ELIZABETH F. JENKINS, *Corresponding Secretary.*

MRS. SARAH J. KIMMEL.—In the death of Mrs. Sarah J. Kimmel the Mahoning Chapter mourns its oldest and a charter member. She was born in Youngstown October 12, 1806, and died in this city November 14, 1895. Mrs. Kimmel enjoyed the meetings of the Daughters whenever she was able to be present. Her cheerful humor, sympathetic kindness, and consideration for others made her as widely beloved as she was known. The Chapter has sustained a great loss in the death of one who was in full sympathy with its aims and interests.

MRS. MARIA LOUISE EWING BLACKMORE, a member of the Campbell Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Nashville, Tennessee, died March 5, 1896, at the home of her husband, the Hon. James W. Blackmore, at Gallatin, Tennessee. She was a lovely Christian woman, a devoted wife, a true friend, full of charity for the friendless and needy. Her ancestors were the Ewings, Graves, and Whites, many of whom were in the Continental Army. A beautiful tribute to her memory was read by Mrs. Judge I. W. Bonner at the last meeting of the Campbell Chapter, which was held March 11 at the residence of the Regent, she being the first member of the Chapter to die since its organization in 1894.

MARGARET DARRAGH DENNY, born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1826, died at Ligonier, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1895. Member of the Pittsburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Granddaughter of

George Stevenson, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, whose deeds of patriotism and valor in the dark days of the Revolution won for him a place of distinction and honor in the annals of Pennsylvania. He loyally staked both life and fortune in aid of the Government and at the battle of Brandywine received public praise for his bravery from the Secretary of War. Dr. George Stevenson's name is identified with the history of her famous educational institutions, he being one of the founders of Dickinson College, Carlisle, and the Western Pennsylvania University at Pittsburg.

RESOLUTIONS.—At the regular meeting of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, held January 9, 1896, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, By the death of Mrs. Deborah Avery Bouse, the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is for the second time required to record the loss of one of its charter members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter we express our sorrow at the loss of one who, since its formation, has always been in fullest sympathy with the aims and interests of this Society.

Resolved, That we tender to the family this tribute of sympathy, and send a copy to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CORA VINCENT AVERY, *Secretary*.

MRS. BETSEY KING.—Died at the family home, "The Kingdom," Xenia, Ohio, on March 3, 1896, Betsey (Kendall) King, Regent of the Catherine Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. CATHERINE CHASE OLDFIELD.—The Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has met with the loss by death of one of its oldest and most distinguished members, Mrs. Catherine Chase Oldfield. She was born in 1809 and was of distinguished Maryland ancestry. She was the last surviving grandchild of the late Judge Samuel Chase, of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and who was appointed by Washington as a judge of the Supreme Bench of the United States, and was also the last surviving grandchild of the late Commodore

Joshua Barney, of Baltimore, whose gallant exploits and deeds in the naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 shed luster on his State. Commodore Barney, it will be remembered, was given a public vote of thanks by Congress for his gallantry. Mrs. Oldfield's father was Major William Bedford Barney, a son of the commodore, and her mother was the gifted and brilliant Mary Chase, daughter of Judge Chase, both of whom were residents of Baltimore for a great number of years. Mrs. Oldfield was a woman of rare mental quality, genial disposition, and a wide personal acquaintance of the prominent men and women of her time. She retained her mental faculties until the last and always showed an active interest in all current events and highly prized her membership in the Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. JANE STEVENSON MARSHALL.—Died in November, Mrs. Jane Stevenson Marshall, a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the Mary Washington Chapter. She was a daughter of a revolutionary officer, Major George Stevenson.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management
1896

President General.

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President General.

MRS. A. G. BRACKETT,
1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN,
1707 N St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. JOHN L. MITCHELL,
32 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Registrars General.

MRS. MARY J. SEYMOUR,
715 9th St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MISS FEDORA I. WILBUR,
1719 15th St., Washington, D. C.

Surgeon General.

DR. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. J. J. BULLOCK,
The Ingleside, 1527 1 St., Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
1225 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, April 2, at ten o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding. Members present: Mrs. A. G. Brackett, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. J. J. Bullock, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, Mrs. Harriet D. Mitchell, Mrs. M. J. Seymour, Mrs. Albert D. Brockett, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Miss Fedora Wilbur, Dr. Julia C. Harrison, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Mrs. Ritchie, Maryland; Mrs. Allen, Utah; Miss Virginia Miller, District of Columbia.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. After the roll call the minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved by the Board.

The regular order of business was begun with the report of the Recording Secretary General, as follows:

Number of letters written, 154; number of postals, 51; charters engrossed and ready to be mailed, except for the new seal, 10; number of applications issued for charters, 7; number of applications for charters not yet engrossed, 2. Expenses of desk, as per itemized account, \$5.10.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Number of application blanks issued, 2,511; officers' lists, 500; Caldwell circulars, 243; information slips, 387; number of letters written, 48; aggregate of incidental expenses, as per itemized account, \$15.75.

All orders for supplies are filled to date, with the exception of about a half dozen which are awaiting the new constitutions.

Report accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mrs.

Johnson, giving information about a Chapter having used on their envelopes the seal of the Society, presumably in mistake for the insignia.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to reply to this Chapter after investigating the matter.

The motion was amended to read: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to write to the Regent of the Chapter in regard to impression of a seal on envelope greatly resembling that of the seal of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in accordance with the expressed sentiment of the National Board of Management." Carried.

Mrs. Draper suggested that this be put in the minutes as "a" Chapter, withholding the name of the Chapter.

A letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from Mrs. Sarah Spotswood Mackin, of Paris, who desired to do some active work in the Society.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the letter be referred to the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Carried.

A letter was read from Mrs. Bradley, of Connecticut, acknowledging, with great appreciation, the receipt of souvenir spoon.

A letter from Mrs. Thomson, printer to the Society, offering to supply stationery.

The matter of the necessity of replenishing the stationery was discussed, and Mrs. Hill moved that it should be referred to the Printing Committee. Carried.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Connecticut, Mrs. Charlotte Taylor Workman, in Torrington; Illinois, Mrs. Amy Mason Rhodes Blish, in Kewanee, and Miss Mabel MacPherran, in Sterling; Kentucky, Miss Emma Payne Scott, in Paris; Maryland, Miss Florence Mackubin, Baltimore; Montana, Mrs. Jennie S. Tallant, in Butte; Mississippi, Miss Mary Lee Brown, in Jackson; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Julia Miles Dorris, in Huntingdon; South Carolina, Miss Leslie Wither-

spoon, in York; Wisconsin, Mrs. Isabel Caswell Cole, in Beloit, and Mrs. Bertha Hobart Bacon Green, in Marinette.

Letters of acceptance have been received from the following named ladies: Miss May B. Broadfoot, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary K. McNutt, Terre Haute, Indiana; and Mrs. Eliza Hutchins Sydnor, Huston, Texas.

Organization of Chapters: The Astenrogen, of Little Falls, New York, was organized December 31, 1895 (unintentionally omitted from the report of February 7, 1896).

Respectfully submitted,

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

REPORTS OF REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported as follows: Applications presented to the Board, 324; applications on hand unverified, 84; badge permits issued, 69; additional papers not verified, 12; verified, 7; ancestors verified before March 6, 135. These represent the papers of 101 applicants. Mrs. Seymour announced having passed the papers of three more applicants, whose dues, however, had not been paid, and therefore their names could not be presented to the Board. The names of three daughters of revolutionary soldiers were specially mentioned as being among those admitted to membership in the list given above.

Mrs. Brockett reported: Application papers presented to the Board, 276; applications on hand unverified, 131; applications received since March 5, 525; ancestors verified before March 5, 183.

The Registrars General reported four deaths and six resignations during the past month.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for these new applicants.

Reports of Registrars General accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL was then read and accepted.

Mrs. Draper read the names of several members who had been dropped for non-payment of dues, upon the request of the treasurers of Chapters.

Upon the suggestion of Mrs. Keim, that further correspondence be had with these ladies before dropping their names from the roll of membership, Mrs. Brackett said: "Ladies, we have

had this matter up before the Board so often already that our Treasurer General has been directed again and again what to do in these cases, and I am quite sure that she has taken no steps without due investigation."

Mrs. Hill read from the constitution, article eight, section five, pertaining to non-payment of dues.

Mrs. Hatcher called the attention of the Board to the necessity of enforcing all rules on this point, stating that the treasurers of Chapters are often placed in very embarrassing positions owing to the neglect of their members in paying dues.

It was moved by Mrs. Keim, and carried, that action in this matter be suspended for one month, the Treasurer General being instructed by the Board to communicate further with the treasurers of these Chapters.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Miss Johnston stated that her office was now in running order, a secretary, and, for the time being, one clerk having been engaged. She reported the receipt of twenty-five typewritten copies of ancestry, for the Lineage Book, only two of which were worthy of publication. Miss Johnston also informed the Board that estimates had been sent her from different printers, and would be presented when called for; and that the data would be prepared to begin one volume the 1st of July. The Historian General spoke of the many discrepancies constantly met with in the preparation of the Lineage Book, as to the statement made by the members in regard to their ancestors and the proof obtained from history, and desired instructions from the Board on this point.

Mrs. Hill moved: "That the Historian General be guided by the facts in the case." Carried.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—On assuming the duties of this new office I found in possession of our Society one hundred and twenty-five books and pamphlets and one wall map. Since that time the following donations have been received:

Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, from Mrs. Wilbour; Lane's Akron and Summit County, Ohio, from Mrs. E. B. Conger; Hudson's History of Lexington, Massachusetts, from M. E. Hudson; Fiske's American Revolution, from Miss Mary Desha (2 vols.); Our Flag, from

Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter ; Frost's Book of the Colonies, from Mrs. Chas. Sweet Johnson ; Chas. E. West, LL. D., The Prison Ship Martyrs, from Mrs. S. V. White ; Williams, The Invasion and Capture of Washington, from Mrs. Chas. Sweet Johnson ; Romance of the Revolution, from Mrs. C. S. Johnson ; Copies of National Charter, N. S. D. A. R., from Mrs. Buchanan ; Copy of Insignia Bill, N. S. D. A. R., from Dr. McGee ; Minutes of the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety of the State of New Jersey, from General Wm. Stryker, through Mrs. Brockett ; Tracy Family, from Bella H. Mason, through Miss Stone ; Hull Records, from (the Compiler) Puella Follet (Hull) Mason, through Miss Stone ; New England Society of Brooklyn, Sixteenth Annual Report, 1896 ; Pioneer Centennial Celebration, Middlebury, Vermont, 1866, from M. H. L. Sheldon, through Mrs. Burdette ; Proceedings of Vermont Historical Society, 1872, from the same.

The following were obtained for the library by Dr. McGee :

Brearley's Leading Events of the American Revolution ; Appeal of the Maumee Valley Monumental Association ; Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, February 27, 1894, with By-laws and Roll of Members ; Egle's Notes and Queries (4 vols.) ; Set of State Department Bulletins (6 vols.) ; Catalogue of Navy Department Library, 1891 ; Second Supplement of the Catalogue ; Check List of Public Documents ; Letter from the Secretary of State, January 3, 1895 ; First Report of the N. S. Board of Geographic Names ; Laws of the Colony of New York, 1774-1775 ; Allen P. Beach, The Continental Celebrations of the State of New York ; Frederick Cook, General John Sullivan's Indian Expedition, 1779, New York State Publications (24 pamphlets) ; American Historical Association, Annual Reports for 1889-93 (5 vols.)

Also, broken files of the following periodicals, mainly in exchange for our Magazine :

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Oneida Historical Society Publications, Annals of Iowa, Knox County Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Magazine of the D. R., Spirit of '76, American Historical Register, Putnam's Historical Magazine, Medical Record.

Of the books above mentioned as originally in the library, twelve are of a miscellaneous character, of no value to our officers, or are duplicates, and I would request instructions regarding the disposition to be made of these books. Is it intended to include only American, or works on American history, biography, genealogy, etc., especially relating to the Revolution ? As one hundred and fifty-three valuable books, of a miscellaneous character (poetry, English literature, etc.),

have been most generously offered me, I ask specifically what the character of our library is to be. It is my intention to obtain for the library as many books as possible by donation. Where this is out of the question, I should like to save the funds of the Society by means of exchanges. The necessary historical magazines and Society transactions, for example, can be obtained by exchanging our Magazine for them. An exact record is to be kept of all periodicals, and to facilitate their use I would suggest that table space be provided for them. Some needed volumes can be exchanged for the Lineage Books (of which we have so many surplus copies) or for the Directory of the Society. The publishers of certain general works of reference which are greatly needed may be induced to take advertising space in whole or in part payment. May I use these economical means for increasing the library?

When these officers, especially the Registrars and Historian, desire books which cannot be obtained except by purchase, what method shall I adopt? Is a specified sum to be placed at our joint disposal?

The only supply at present needed by the library is a book plate, and I request authority to have a well designed but inexpensive one engraved.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That while the intention of the Society is to secure donations of a historical and biographical character, yet all books of miscellaneous literature, such as are given place in any first class library will be gladly received." Carried.

The books mentioned above, of which the Librarian General presented a list, were received with thanks.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That Dr. McGee's request to exchange copies of the Directory and Lineage Books be accepted." Laid on the table till called for.

Dr. McGee spoke of the necessity of additional shelves for the books coming in; also inquired if a fund would be allowed for the purchase of books for the joint use of the Historians General and Registrars General.

Mrs. Brackett said: "I rise to a point of order. It has been voted that this matter be laid on the table till called for."

Returning to her report, Dr. McGee stated that it was necessary to purchase a book plate.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That the Librarian General be authorized to purchase this plate." Carried.

Upon being requested to appoint a committee to select the plate, the President General named Mrs. Hatcher, chairman, Dr. McGee, and Miss Johnston.

Dr. Harrison stated that she desired to offer the services of Miss Temple, artistic decorator, who would furnish design for plate gratuitously.

Miss Miller moved: "That the Librarian General report to the Board of Management the books she deems necessary for the library." Carried.

The Librarian General suggested that Appleton and Johnson's Encyclopedia were the books most needed by the Registrars General and Historian General.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the lowest rates be ascertained at which these books can be procured and that the Librarian General report this to the Board." Carried.

Mrs. Keim moved that there be no meeting of the Board tomorrow, Good Friday. Carried.

Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, stated that she was requested by Dr. David T. Day, of the Geographic Society, to extend an invitation to the National Board of Management and all Daughters of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to attend a meeting of that society, to be held in Charlottesville, Virginia, on the 16th of May. A visit to the homes of Jefferson and Madison was contemplated by the society.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to acknowledge the invitation with thanks." Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That this invitation be extended to the Chapter Regents of the District of Columbia, through the Corresponding Secretary General." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That all national officers who accept the invitation shall be a committee to represent the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at that celebration." Carried.

Mrs. Hill moved: "That the question of acceptance of the

invitation be laid upon the table, to be taken up when called for." Carried.

Mrs. Ritchie, State Regent of Maryland, asked, as an exceptional favor, that the certificate of membership of Mrs. Oldfield, who is a "real" daughter, may have inscribed upon it the name of an additional ancestor. This was granted.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram from Mrs. Griscom, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, expressing her regret at being unable to attend the meeting of the National Board of this date on account of illness in the family.

The Recording Secretary General read to the Board the list of Standing Committees, stating who had accepted and who had declined, as well as those who had made no response to the notification of their appointment.

The President General appointed Mrs. Hill on the Magazine Committee, vice Mrs. Boynton declined. On the Revolutionary Relics Committee Mrs. Foote took the place of Mrs. Griscom, and in the place of Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry on the National University Committee Mrs. Philip Hichborn.

Mrs. Boynton was appointed to fill the place of Miss Forsyth, who had declined to serve on the Auditing Committee.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That we give a rising vote sustaining the Chair in regard to the appointment of committees."

The President General expressed much gratification at this cordial mark of appreciation and confidence on the part of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General brought to the attention of the Board the recommendation made by the Executive Committee in regard to supplying the omission of the fact that the Treasurer General's report at the Continental Congress had been accepted. This omission was in the last Magazine which reported the minutes of the Congress.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the attention of the Magazine Committee be called to this oversight, with authority given to correct it."

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That when we adjourn at one o'clock, it shall be to meet again at two p. m." Carried.

The Business Manager of the Magazine was requested to make her report, which was as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

Receipts—February 1 to March 31, 1896.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$221 20
To sale of extra copies,	19 06
To cut, paid for,	10 00
To advertisements,	35 00
	— — \$285 26

Office Expenditures—February 1 to March 31, 1896.

To mailing extra copies from office, (second class matter as per vouchers),	\$4 10
To postage,	3 05
To postage, Editor,	1 00
To expressage,	1 08
To freight and cartage on extra March numbers,	82
To telegrams,	1 15
To binding Volume VII,	1 25
To 500 postals to be printed for Editor,	5 00
To incidentals as per cash book,	65
	— \$18 10
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$239 40
Amount delivered to Treasurer General since the closing of her books,	27 76
	— 267 16
	— — \$285 26

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment.

February 1 to March 31, 1896.

Printer's bill for February number,	\$372 29
Printer's bill for March number,	335 53
Plates, illustrations, February and March numbers,	17 35
Salary, Business Manager,	100 00
Salary, proof-reader,	10 00
Extra compensation, proof-reader,	5 00
Mrs. Thomson, printing 500 postals and stamping stationery,	4 00

Total, two months, \$844 17

Bank Account.

Balance at last report,	\$122 25
To Congressional Library copyright fees for 1896,	\$6 00
Balance in bank,	116 25
	— — \$122 25

There were 1,780 copies of the Magazine mailed this month (April), as compared to 1,600 at the last report.

In considering the printer's bill it must be remembered that the edition is nearly double what it was last July, with a corresponding increase in cost of postage, which is included in these bills.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Report accepted.

Adjourned Meeting—Afternoon Session.

The report of the Executive Committee by the Recording Secretary General was then read.

1. Recommendation to inaugurate an application or waiting list on which shall be placed the names of those applying for positions in the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
2. That the Registrars General shall give, in their reports, the ancestors verified as well as the number of papers.
3. To appoint an Administration Committee, to properly apportion the work among the clerks, attend to certain details of the rooms, etc.
4. That a committee be appointed by the Chair to arrange for a hall for the sessions of the Continental Congress.
5. The purchase of a new typewriter for the use of the office.
6. That the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to correspond with different firms in regard to supplying stationery.

Upon motion of Mrs. Bullock it was voted that the matter of the stationery be laid upon the table until the next session. Carried.

Mrs. Bullock moved that the President General appoint an Administration Committee. Carried. The President General appointed Mrs. Brackett, chairman, Mrs. Bullock, and Mrs. Henry as an Administration Committee, to enter immediately upon their duties.

The President General desired to wait until the next session before appointing the committee to arrange for the hall for the use of the next Continental Congress.

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That another typewriter be purchased for use in the offices of the Society." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter, dated March 6, from the Secretary General of the Daughters of the Revolution asking the coöperation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect a monument to the prison-ship martyrs.

Mrs. Brackett moved : "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to write to the Secretary General of the Daughters of the Revolution, referring to article eight, section six, of our constitution, which forbids the Society incurring any debt or expenditure of money except by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Management." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General then read a letter from the Secretary General of the Society in reply to one recently addressed to that Society by the Daughters of the American Revolution. This letter stated that for the present the proposed conference between the two societies could not be arranged.

Mrs. Boynton moved : "That this letter be filed and that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to acknowledge its acceptance." Carried.

A letter was read from Mrs. Swann, offering for sale to the Society a picture, value \$250.

Mrs. Draper moved : "That owing to the constitutional restrictions the Board is unable to take any action in the matter, and that the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized so to reply to the lady offering the picture." Carried.

At the request of the President General Mrs. Brackett here took the chair.

The President General stated that a number of application papers had been sent to sign, which had been passed upon previous to her election to office, and as there was some doubt as to the validity of signing these papers, it would be necessary to consult a lawyer on the subject.

Dr. McGee stated that there were two dates on the certificates—the date of admission into the Society and the date of issuance. It had been said that the date of issuance governed the signatures of the officers.

Mrs. Stevenson : "I move that I may be allowed to appoint a committee of one to consult a lawyer in regard to this matter, also in relation to the validity of the seal as used at present." Seconded by Mrs. Draper. Carried.

Mrs. Boynton was appointed the committee of one to consult a lawyer and report to the Board on this matter.

In connection with the seal Mrs. Buchanan moved :

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been incorporated under the act of Congress of the United States, approved February 20, 1896; and,

Whereas, The said Society was previously to said act regularly incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, from June 4, 1891, and by virtue of said last mentioned incorporation has accepted various persons to membership, has granted charters to local Chapters throughout the United States and abroad, and has done sundry other acts of a legal nature;

Now, therefore, Be it known that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, acting by its National Board of Management, hereby adopts the constitution and by-laws as heretofore existing, together with the seal of the Society now in use, described in article twelve of said by-laws, and the insignia or badge, and the ribbon of the Society, both now in use and described in article fourteen of said by-laws; and the said National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, acting by its National Board of Management, also hereby formally recognizes, approves, ratifies, and confirms all charters to local Chapters, all certificates of membership granted individual members, and all other acts of the National Society, done by its Continental Congresses, by its National Board of Management, and by its officers and committees, while under the articles of incorporation by the District of Columbia, previously to its incorporation by the Congress of the United States."

The Recording Secretary General then read the names of the committee appointed by the President General to compile the statute book, as follows: Mrs. Buchanan, chairman, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Hill, Dr. Harrison, and Mrs. Nash.

In the absence of Miss Miller, Mrs. Brackett read the following recommendations from the Finance Committee:

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held on Tuesday, March 31, all the members present except Mrs. Dickins. The committee recommended that one thousand dollars of the permanent fund, which the Treasurer General reports now in bank drawing two per cent., be invested in Government bonds as soon as the funds on hand warrant. They also recommend that the chairman of the committee be authorized to invest five hundred dollars of the current fund in guaranteed American Security and Trust Company bonds, bearing five per cent. interest.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Keim, chairman, reported only one meeting of this committee, adding that nothing had been done, as the printing of the constitutions

was not completed, the same being held for the committee appointed to prepare correct copy for publication. Mrs. Keim as also for instructions as chairman of this committee.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That the Printing Committee be requested to solicit bids for the printing of the National Society and present them to the Board at the next meeting."

Amended by Mrs. Nash: "That this committee prepare specifications at once of the various articles to be printed and sent to the printers desiring to bid, requesting the printers to base all the bids upon the same schedule of rates." The motion, as amended, was carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the action of the Board last year, restricting the Printing Committee to consideration of bids in the City of Washington alone be and hereby is rescinded." Carried.

Committee on Correct Copy of Constitution, By-laws, and Officers' Lists have the honor to submit the following report: The committee met four times. The work was prepared and sent to the Chairman of the Printing Committee, after which the proof was carefully read and corrected, with the following results:

Mrs. Draper moved: "That only the corrected portions of the work be read." Motion defeated.

Mrs. Brackett stated that it was a matter of great importance that this work should be exhaustively done, and to this end the entire copy should be read. It was so ordered.

A little discussion arose as to the advisability of affixing two places of residence to the names of several ladies on the lists of officers, and the President General requested that all in favor of carrying out the personal wishes of each lady in regard to that point would say "aye." Voted on and carried.

The list of officers, the entire constitution and by-laws were here read and accepted as prepared by the committee, Mrs. Main, chairman, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hatcher.

Dr. McGee suggested that copies of the constitution be stereotyped. It was stated that this is expensive, and the matter was dismissed.

Mrs. Main moved that 6,000 copies of the constitution be printed at once. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved that 10,000 application blanks be printed; but withdrew this motion, amending it as follows: "That the printer be directed to print as many application blanks as the material procured for this purpose will supply." Carried.

Mrs. Keim moved: "That Mrs. Parmer, of Nebraska, be relieved of the position of State Regent, as she had requested." Carried.

The question arose as to the advisability of giving the clerks a holiday on Good Friday, and upon being put to vote, there were ten in the negative and five in the affirmative.

The meeting adjourned until Saturday at ten a. m.

The adjourned meeting was called to order on Saturday, April 4, at ten a. m., the President General presiding.

The meeting was opened with prayer.

The first subject taken up for discussion was Miss Forsyth's motion to amend section eight, article sixteen, of the by-laws by striking out the words "members of the Society," and inserting in their place "men of experience." The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York, stating her reasons for proposing this amendment.

Upon the request of the President General for an expression of an opinion from the Board, or any that may have been received, the Recording Secretary General read the following letters.

Mrs. Pope, State Regent of Kentucky, stating that she objected to an Advisory Board of any kind. Mrs. Duncan, of Indian Territory, expressed her preference that it should consist of members of the Society.

Mrs. Kerfoot, State Regent of Illinois, suggested that the words "members of the Society" be retained, and that there be added "or men of experience," leaving it to the decision of each Board who should constitute its advisors.

Mrs. Wright, State Regent of New Jersey, and Mrs. Stryker, Vice President General, representing New Jersey, were in favor of Miss Forsyth's amendment.

Mrs. Carpenter, State Regent of New Hampshire, preferred article sixteen as it stands, or else the entire elimination of it, rather than the proposed amendment.

Mrs. Ambler, State Regent of Florida, preferred the change proposed by Miss Forsyth.

Mrs. E. J. Hill, announced the receipt of a notice from the State Regent of Connecticut, suggesting the advisability of calling upon some eminent lawyer or jurist in difficult questions or those that involved a knowledge of the law, leaving all other matters for the Board to settle as the Board was carefully selected by the Congress, and the State Regent of Connecticut believed they would be able to cope with all ordinary matters.

Mrs. Boynton said : " Madam Chairman, if the motion lies between having an Advisory Board, or having members of the Society, I move we abolish the Board. During the first years of the Society we had an Advisory Board of gentlemen. We found it was a happy thing to have men of experience and legal ability to give us the points we did not understand. I prefer a small Advisory Board of lawyers, selected from the Sons of the American Revolution or Sons of the Revolution."

Mrs. Draper : " If it is decided there should be an Advisory Board of men, there is a saving clause which permits us to elect or not."

Mrs. Keim : " I realize the grand importance of this Society and what it is now and will be in the future. I am entirely opposed to the Sons of the American Revolution or the Sons of the Revolution as advisors. I want this Board selected from our own Daughters, from the ladies who have previously helped us, and whose names carry weight throughout the country. I hope we shall be able to continue the Advisory Board of members, of helpful, earnest, enthusiastic sisters."

Mrs. Brackett : " When it comes to filling up your Advisory Board with women whose husbands occupy high political positions, I oppose this. Because a lady is the wife of a Representative or Senator is no reason she should advise us about our Society matters. I would ask the ladies who have been here since this Advisory Board has been in existence, if you do not remember how rarely certain ladies have attended our

meetings. Take the women who have known something about this Society from the beginning, and if you do not feel able to cope with certain questions, get it from the women who know more about it than you do."

Miss Wilbur: "I think it well to have ladies on the Advisory Board who have been on the Board of Management, but I do not think women are sufficiently versed on legal points."

Mrs. Keim asked for a rising vote, an amendment to the by-laws requiring a three-fourths vote of members present.

Miss Forsyth's amendment was lost, three voting in the affirmative and eighteen in the negative—twenty-one members being present.

The vote was then taken on Dr. McGee's motion to eliminate article sixteen from the by-laws. Sixteen voted in favor of this elimination and five in opposition.

Mrs. Keim desired the names of those voting in the negative to be recorded, which was granted. They were Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Hichborn, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Crabbe, Mrs. Foote.

The Committee on Correct Copy of the Constitution were ordered to strike out article sixteen from the by-laws.

The Recording Secretary read a letter from Miss Mary E. H. Power, Registrar Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, of Windsor, Connecticut, transmitting a report of that Chapter.

Miss Powers states, as an interesting fact, that this Chapter has probably the oldest member of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the rolls of the Society, a Miss Annie Maria Benton, who is ninety-nine years old.

Mrs. Boynton announced to the Board the result of her interview with the lawyer she had been directed to consult in regard to the validity of the seal of the Society in present use, and stated that the lawyer desired to see the minutes of the Congress. "I told him," said Mrs. Boynton, "there was some formal incorporation gone through with in the District. He wished to see this also and to know something of the routine business of the Society. He said if we had received this charter from Congress, it really was not ours until we got the majority of the incorporators together, who would adopt this charter, assuring me that the business of the Society could go on now just the same as before the charter was procured."

Mrs. Boynton requested a copy of the minutes of the Congress relating to the charter to submit to Mr. Perry, the lawyer, in order that he might give an opinion on the subject.

Mrs. Mitchell moved that every facility be given for furnishing the desired information. Carried.

Mrs. Lockwood was announced, having been requested to make a report of the Magazine.

The right of the design of the insignia was brought up, it being stated that an article appeared in the Magazine (April number) to the effect that this design originated with Mr. Roby.

Mrs. Boynton asked the privilege of correcting this statement and said: "Ladies, having been on this Board since 1890, I remember very well all the details that preceded the adoption of the present design of insignia by our Society. This matter had been put in the hands of a committee. That committee made two reports: the first was on the buttons. There was one other report made April 20, I think, by the same committee. Mrs. Breckinridge said she had no report to make; that she was going abroad and wanted some one to take her place on the committee. Afterwards Mrs. Goode and Miss Desha were appointed. Mrs. Goode informed her husband she had been put on this committee. Professor Goode suggested the design of a spinning wheel, this idea having occurred when looking at a closet built in the wall of the room, on which was this design. Having drawn of copy of this he gave it to his clerk to color. The design was taken in this way to Caldwell.

Professor Goode does not claim that Mr. Roby did not draw a design; but he says there was only one wheel, and that was made by himself.

A very interesting letter was read from Professor Goode on the subject, and Mrs. Brackett moved: "That this letter be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE." Carried.

COPY OF THE LETTER.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 1, 1896.

In response to the inquiry in regard to the history of the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I would say that I distinctly remember the circumstances connected with its origin.

I was at that time chairman of the Advisory Committee, attended regularly the meetings of the National Board of Management, and was conversant with all its proceedings.

The Committee on Insignia was appointed a month or two after the organization of the Society and was composed of three of the Vice Presidents, Miss Breckinridge, Mrs. Goode, and Miss Mary Desha. Miss Breckinridge served as chairman for some months, but resigned on or about the 20th of April, when Mrs. Boynton was appointed upon the committee and Mrs. Goode designated chairman.

It was after the appointment of Mrs. Goode as chairman that I began to take special interest in the insignia, and I recall the fact that there were in the possession of the committee at that time a number of elaborate designs, submitted by several firms of jewelers in New York and Philadelphia. They seemed to me trite and uncharacteristic and I well remember that no one of them embodied the idea of a spinning-wheel or any part thereof.

On the 20th of April, at a meeting of the Board, the committee made a report of progress, but asked for more time. They were unable to recommend any of the designs which had at that time been submitted. They then began work in earnest, there being considerable anxiety in the Board that the badge should be decided upon. I remember having modestly suggested the idea of repeating in the insignia the spinning wheel emblem which had already been accepted for the seal of the Society. I was requested by the committee to draw a design. My first rough sketch, which was submitted to the committee at a meeting which was held in my office at the Smithsonian late in April was not thoroughly satisfactory to myself, since the stars which projected beyond the rim of the wheel looked too much like the handles on the steering wheel of a ship, while the distaff pointed to the right instead of to the left, as at present, and had its tip lower down so as to suggest the idea of a cannon.

The same evening, after a number of trials, the badge was developed in precisely its present form. My rough sketch was elaborated by my young friend, Mr. Paul Brockett, was presented to the committee on the following day, and was approved. On May 4 all the designs were submitted to the Board of Management with a favorable recommendation for the wheel and distaff design, which was unanimously adopted.

It was then sent to Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, by whom the design was refined and constructed in metal. The only modification suggested by them was that the flax should be done in platinum rather than in silver, which was objected to on account of its liability to tarnish.

Some months later, after the dies had been made and the badges were ready to be delivered, it was found necessary to patent the design and I was requested as the "inventor" to make the necessary application. This was done August 3, 1891. The patent was issued September 22, 1891, and bears the serial number 401,584. Copies of the design and specifications are enclosed herewith. My claims in the patent were made over to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The fee of forty dollars was paid by Messrs. Caldwell & Co., and in consideration of this fact and of the considerable expense of making the dies

they were granted the exclusive right to manufacture for a period of years.

I am told that in a report read at the last Continental Congress it was stated that my design was an elaboration of one first drawn by Mr. Edward Roby. This is not true, for I never saw Mr. Roby's design or ever heard of it until less than two weeks ago. No such design was ever in my possession or in that of the committee. It is of course quite possible that Mr. Roby may have drawn a wheel design before I did, and if he has a memorandum of the date he can readily establish this fact. I have no disposition to dispute his claim; indeed, it would be very ungracious for me to do so, since Mrs. Roby has recently assured me that his design, (which she described as a wheel without the distaff beneath it) was earlier than mine.

All this, however, is quite immaterial, since I am positive of the fact that under my own pencil grew up the emblem in its present form—a wheel of gold over a distaff filled with silver flax, the wheel with thirteen spokes, having opposite the end of each a star intended for the reception of a jewel.

The disposition of the legend was also mine, the rim being divided into an upper and lower portion by golden stars on either side, having above the stars the words "Daughters of the" and below "American Revolution," in letters of gold upon a surface of blue enamel.

Another fact which may be of interest in connection with the history of the insignia is that the members of the Board of Management made themselves individually responsible for a certain number of badges. To the best of my memory this number was twenty. Without this pledge the jewellers would not go to the expense of making the dies.

The first badge to go to a member of the Society left Caldwell's establishment July 1, 1891.

A statement that the badge was designed by me was published in the official organ of the Society for December, 1892, and has never been contradicted. I have, I confess, taken much pleasure in my connection with the origin of the emblem which is now worn by so many of America's most representative women.

The spinning wheel from which the original sketch was made was one which was used by my mother early in the century, and now stands in my dining-room. When the Memorial Hall, which it is proposed by the Daughters to erect, is completed, I shall take great pleasure in presenting to the Society this wheel, should it be deemed of sufficient interest to deserve a place among their treasures.

Yours faithfully,

G. BROWN GOODE.

Mrs. Lockwood said: "Ladies, at the time of the controversy about this design Mrs. Roby was at my house. Her son made several designs, and the matter was discussed. Mrs. Roby impressed me with her knowledge of these things, and

so at a Board meeting, at Mrs. Cabell's, Mrs. Roby accompanied me, and a special hearing was accorded her. But the credit, I think, was given to Professor Goode."

After further explanation it was *Resolved*, "That the National Board offers a vote of thanks to Professor Goode for his painstaking letter regarding the insignia, and accepts with pleasure his kind offer to place the original wheel of the design in Memorial Hall, when completed." Carried.

After some discussion on the subject Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the resolution passed by the National Board of Management in November, 1893, relating to the power of the President General to appoint committees other than standing committees shall not be placed on the 'Statute Book' which is now being compiled." Carried by a unanimous rising vote.

It was moved to adjourn till two o'clock.

Mrs. Brackett asked that the Administration Committee report should be called for immediately on the opening of the adjourned meeting.

The Recording Secretary General presented a request from a Chapter who desired to be furnished with a blank charter, so that the charter might contain the autographs of its members.

Mrs. Foote moved that special permission be given this Chapter to write their own names on the Chapter upon condition that the same be returned within thirty days from the time of receipt. A vote being taken, there were fifteen in favor of this motion and six opposed.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock, p. m.

The report of the Administration Committee was called for, but as the members of that committee were not all present, this was postponed until their arrival. Pending this, the report of the Magazine Committee was given.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE, Dr. McGee, chairman.

At the sixth meeting of the Magazine Committee which was called, a quorum was obtained, it was decided to ask instructions on the following points:

1. Last year the committee was directed to obtain bids only from the printers who would at the same time secure advertisements for the Magazine. As there were only two printers

making such an offer, competition was limited these two. Do you wish to set such a limit this year? (Answered in the negative.)

2. If the above is answered in the negative, shall we obtain proposition from regular advertising agents in different cities? (It was so ordered.)

3. As was said at the last Congress, there is no reasonable prospect of reducing the expense of the Magazine, because the subscription price (\$1) is so far short of the cost of production. It has been estimated that the total gross cost of the Magazine, including salaries, would be \$15,000 for an edition of 12,000 copies, provided there were no increase in advertisements. Shall we bring in plans for increasing the number of subscribers? (Answered in the affirmative.)

4. It is necessary to state that there are one or two publishers who desire not only to act as printers and advertising agents but also to conduct the whole business management. This statement is necessarily reported to the Board, but the committee do so without recommendation. Do you wish to obtain a definite proposition on these lines? (Answered in the affirmative.)

5. In making up specifications we have always had the assistance of the Editor and Business Manager. We would request that this may be continued in our present plans. (It was so ordered.)

At the conclusion of this report Dr. McGee asked: "Do you wish the committee to present any projects for increasing subscribers to the Magazine? This does not mean reducing our expenses, but it means sending our Magazine to more people."

Mrs. Brackett: "In regard to taking the Magazine from the printer in Washington, it was used, last year, as an argument that the publisher would interest himself about the advertisements in a way that a mere printer would not, so one of the questions we wish to ask is, Has anything been accomplished by the publisher?"

Mrs. Hill remarked that the duties of the members of the committee had not been made clear to them.

Dr. McGee said: "It is the duty of the Magazine Committee to make out the specifications for the publishing of the Maga-

zine. When the bids are received a meeting of the committee is at once called. The committee open and assort the bids."

The President General: "You have heard Dr. McGee. What instructions do you give her and the committee? The question is, Will you limit this to one or two publishers, as was done last year?"

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That the Magazine Committee solicit bids for the printing of the Magazine." Carried.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That in the bids for the coming year the price, with or without the business management, be included." Carried.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE was read by Mrs. Brackett, as follows:

Madam President: The Administration Committee has had but a short time for consultation, yet, desiring action of the Board on some of its recommendations before another month, offers the following, believing that by so doing the interests of the Society will be served. The committee recommend:

1. That the stenographer to the National Board be relieved of her duties as clerk to the Corresponding Secretary General, and that the Curator act as secretary and clerk to the Corresponding Secretary General.
2. That the ante-room to the Registrars General's room be used for storage of supplies, and the Board room be used for committee meetings.
3. That chairmen will endeavor to call their committees with some degree of regularity so that they may not conflict with the just and fair claims of others. For instance, the regular meetings of the Executive Committee are set for the last Tuesday morning in each month, and the Finance Committee immediately after, etc. This, of course, unless some cause for change.
4. The committee calls attention to the fact of the Society owning a mimeograph, and thinks much of the matter now printed, various "slips" and the innumerable extras asked for can be mimeographed, thus saving expense.
5. We desire instructions from the Board in regard to purchase of typewriter.

(Signed)

MRS. ROSE BRACKETT,

MRS. J. J. BULLOCK,

MRS. K. K. HENRY.

The consideration of this report was then taken up.

The President General said: "It is undoubtedly the case that our stenographer is overworked. How shall we relieve her of this vast amount of work?"

It was moved to accept the recommendation of this committee, and that the stenographer to the National Board be relieved of her duties as clerk to the Corresponding Secretary General, and that the Curator shall attend to issuing the supplies. Carried. (Mrs. Henry's motion.)

Mrs. Draper stated that the stenographer to the Board had reported one entire day of the proceedings of Congress, and had received no compensation for this work, and moved: "That Mrs. Cahoon be paid twenty-five dollars for these services, this being according to the rates paid the stenographer who had been regularly engaged for the Congress." The motion was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Draper moved to rescind the action of the Board last month authorizing the ante-room adjoining the Registrars General's room to be used for a committee room, and to accept the recommendation of the Administration Committee, that it be used for storage supplies. Carried.

The Recording Secretary pointed to the difficulty of accomplishing any continuous work with the many interruptions that occur from all the officers and clerks coming to the present Board room to do their work.

The question being brought up as to the best place of meeting of the committees, Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That the Board room be used for the large committees to meet in." Carried.

It was recommended that the committee use discretion in calling their meetings in order not to conflict with each other.

It was moved that the day and hour of the meeting of the various committees be fixed upon, and that the same be published in the Magazine, thus saving the unnecessary trouble of issuing notices, unless in case of some special meeting. Carried.

The recommendation that the mimeograph be used more frequently in sending out notices, etc., thus saving the Society the expense of all unnecessary printing, was approved of.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Administration Committee purchase a table for the periodicals and for the use of the Librarian." Carried.

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That the Administration Committee be authorized to purchase a typewriter." Carried.

Dr. McGee asked that the Administration Committee would provide book cases, etc., to be placed in the main room between the desk of the Business Manager of the Magazine and the door. It was so ordered.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Pope, State Regent of Kentucky, also an invitation from Mrs. Barry, Secretary Martha Washington Chapter, to an open meeting of that Chapter, at the Riggs House, on the evening of April 7. It was moved and carried that the invitation be accepted.

A letter to Mrs. Stevenson from Mrs. Ballinger, calling attention to a bill introduced in the United States Senate on April 2, 1896, by the Hon. John Sherman, in which it was asked that a change be made in the United States flag, Mrs. Ballinger requesting that the Board of Management protest against this proposed change.

Mrs. Dennison moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General refer Mrs. Ballinger to the action of Congress protesting against any change being made in the flag." Carried.

It was stated that Mrs. Foster declined to serve on the committee to arrange for a new plate for the certificates of membership.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint a committee on selection and purchase of new plate for certificates." Carried.

Mrs. Henry's motion to lay the question of the exchange of the Lineage Books upon the table was taken up.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the Librarian General be empowered to exchange the first edition of the Lineage Books, not to exceed one hundred copies." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Executive Committee have power to act on bids for paper when received." Carried.

Mrs. Foote called for the invitation of Dr. Day to be taken up, and moved that a vote of thanks be written by the Corresponding Secretary General to this gentleman for the courteous invitation. Carried.

The committee to select a hall for the meeting of the Continental Congress was appointed by the President General as follows: Mr. Draper, chairman, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Dennison, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. Boynton stated that upon inquiring of a lawyer as to the validity of the President General signing the certificates of membership passed before her election to office, that it was valid to sign those now on hand.

The matter of the Scrap Book was mentioned, and Mrs. Henry moved: "That this be left to the Administration Committee." Motion lost.

Mrs. Hill moved: "That the Assistant Historian General take charge of the Scrap Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That in regard to the book plate to be purchased (of which committee Mrs. Hatcher is chairman), that this matter be brought up at the first meeting in May, and that the Board make selections from the various presentations." Carried.

DIRECTORY REPORT.—Dr. McGee, compiler, is happy to report that prices for printing are much lower than her rough estimate, which was based on a smaller edition. The total cost of the Directory will therefore be about seventy-five cents a copy, and the expense to the Society will be less than last year. Very many Chapters have not yet sent reports, but as they are sending them by every mail, it is hoped that the consequent delay in publication will not be serious.

Mrs. Foote suggested that further bids be taken for this, as it is a temporary affair, coming from year to year, and should be done cheaply. No action was taken.

Mrs. Dennison stated that she had been informed the charter of the National Society placed us somewhat under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian in reference to the matter of printing.

A committee was appointed to confer with the secretary of the Smithsonian, as follows: Mrs. Dennison, chairman, Mrs. Boynton, Dr. McGee, and Mrs. Foote. This committee were requested to bring in a report the first Thursday in May. This committee was dissolved April 10, as it was found the charter having been referred back by the Fifth Continental Congress to the original committee, we had no jurisdiction.

It was moved and carried that there should be ten interleaved copies of the Directory published.

Mrs. Hichborn presented the name of Mrs. Sarah Spotswood

Fontaine Sampson, suggested by the State Regent of Texas, as Chapter Regent at Alvin, Texas.

Dr. McGee announced that all Daughters of the American Revolution members who would like to help increase the library of the Society at Washington will find that many valuable genealogical books may be obtained of Edwin Putnam, of Salem, Massachusetts, who will allow a discount of twenty-five per cent. on all orders received for books to be delivered to the Society Librarian.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That this offer be acknowledged and inserted in the minutes of the Magazine, that the Daughters may know of it." Carried.

It was moved that the Printing Committee have copies of every publication ever issued by the Society printed, that a copy of these may be kept on files of the office, the Assistant Historian General to have charge of the same. Carried.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That all members of the Board not receiving stationery and postage be furnished with the same when it is to be used for official correspondence." Motion defeated.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the National Board of Management take measures to suggest to the State and Chapter Regents some suitable celebration for the centenary of Washington's farewell address, September 19, 1796, and that this matter be put in the hands of a committee." Carried.

Miss Johnston was appointed chairman of this committee.

Mrs. Hill suggested that the Historian General should write a short sketch for the Magazine, to call attention to the subject. This was agreed to.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That a vote of thanks be extended to our beloved President General for her unwearying patience through this long meeting." Amended by the President General: "That this be made general and extended to all the ladies." Upon this all present arose.

The meeting then adjourned.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,
FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

April 1, cash in hand,	\$6,500 95
Initiation fees,	\$610 00
Annual dues,	1,174 00
Stationery and blanks,	3 60
Rosettes (\$47.10), less expense (\$40.00),	7 10
Souvenir spoons,	14 00
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	4 00
	— — — 1,812 70
Total,	\$8,313 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills Contracted Prior to February 24, 1896.

Printing 1,000 copies copies "Our History," as ordered by Board of Management,	\$32 50
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Expenses Incident to Congress.

Stenographer,	\$25 00
Railroad circulars,	12 75
Badges,	12 00
	— — — 49 75
Directory for 1896,	99 10
Lineage Book, Vol. II,	105 00
Society for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, as ordered by Fifth Continental Congress,	100 00

Magazine for March.

Printing,	\$436 29
Salary of Editor and Business Manager,	123 33
	— — — \$569 62
Less receipts,	118 41

Souvenir spoons to daughters of patriots,	451 21
D. A. R. ribbon,	26 40
	45 00

Current Expenses.

Office rent,	\$100 00
Office expenses,	10 00
Stamped envelopes for office use,	44 50
Office furniture,	72 13

Typewriter,	100 00
Rent of safe deposit box,	5 00
Engraving charters,	4 25
Binding application papers,	21 00
Record book (six volumes),	23 75
Frame for charter,	3 15
Postage for 1,500 certificates,	90 00
Engrossing 258 certificates,	25 80
Printing 10,000 application blanks,	110 00
Printing 2,000 constitutions,	48 00
Stamping stationery,	17 70
Printing constitution slips, &c.,	24 25
File cabinet,	10 00
Binding Magazines,	3 00

Clerical Service.

Curator,	\$60 00
Stenographer for President General,	15 00
Stenographer for Recording Secretary General,	50 00
Clerks for Registrars General,	80 00
Clerk for Treasurer General,	50 00
Clerk for record books,	30 00
Clerk for card catalogue,	50 00
	— 335 00

Postage and Incidentals for Active Officers.

President General,	\$4 00
Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	16 70
Recording Secretary General,	10 00
Corresponding Secretary General,	25 00
Registrars General,	6 25
Treasurer General,	4 74
Librarian General,	1 40
Chairman Printing Committee,	2 00
	— 70 44
Postage for State Regent of Kansas,	4 74
	— 1,122 75
	— \$2,031 68
Balance, cash on hand, May 1, 1896,	6,281 97
	— \$8,313 65

PERMANENT FUND.

April 1, cash in bank,	\$912 51
Charters,	\$10 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Martha B. Munn, through Saratoga Chapter,	\$12 50
Mrs. Howard A. Smith, through Irondequoit Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Frances L. Achey, through Dayton, Ohio, Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Louise Kennedy, through Dayton, Ohio, Chapter,	12 50
	<u> </u>
	\$50 00
	<u> </u>
	60 00

Cash on hand, May 1, 1896,	\$972 51
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TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash on hand,	\$6,281 97
United States Government bonds,	6,974 95
	<u> </u>
	\$13,256 92

TOTAL CURRENT FUND.

Permanent Fund.

Cash on hand,	\$972 51
Permanent investments,	5,034 31
	<u> </u>
Total permanent fund,	6,006 82
	<u> </u>
Total assets,	\$19,263 74

Respectfully submitted,

May 7, 1896.

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer General.

During the month of April eleven hundred and eight bills and receipts have been sent out, each one of which required six different entries in the books of the Treasurer General; and in five hundred and seventy-seven of them were sent letters in response to different inquiries of Chapter officers and members.

In addition to this the regular work of the office, every list of Chapter members furnished for the Directory, with a few exceptions, has been carefully compared with the record of that Chapter in the books of the Treasurer General, all differences noted, national numbers added, or if given wrong corrected, and a list of the members of twenty or more unorganized Chapters, who had not reported, furnished the compiler of the Directory.

ERRATA.

ON page 698, "Jennie A." should be "Jennie L. Owen Keim."

Change "Penn." after Mrs. Keim's name, on page 803, to "District of Columbia."

Line 10, page 804, strike out "Congressional."

In the May number, page 812, line 29, the words "Miss Stone" were omitted, and should read: "And that she would assist Miss Stone."

In the report of the proceedings of the Congress printed in the May number, page 663, of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE, a mistake or omission of import was published. Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island, being the first to second the nomination of Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Mississippi, for the position of Honorary Vice President General. This was omitted from the report as it appears in the Magazine. Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island, nominated Mrs. General George H. Shields, the first Recording Secretary General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the position of Vice President General.

Page 636! Attention has been called to the paragraph which says that Connecticut, on the part of Mrs. Kinney, its Regent, seconded the nomination of Mrs. Hichborn. This correction seems just. The New York delegation arose in a body and Mrs. McLane, as spokesman for the whole, nominated Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton. Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, seconded the nomination in a speech. This nomination was also supported by the Rhode Island delegation and Regent.

